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Mr. Livingston's Speech,

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on the third reading of the *ALIEN BILL*.

Mr. Livingston said he esteemed it one of the most fortunate occurrences of his life, that after an inevitable absence from his seat in that house, he had arrived in time to express his dissent to the passage of the bill. It would have been a course of eternal regret and the keenest remorse, if any private affairs, however urgent, any domestic concerns, however interesting, had deprived him of the opportunity he was then about to use, of stating his objections, and recording his vote against an act which he believed was in direct violation of the constitution; and marked with every characteristic of the most odious despotism.

On my arrival, sir, Mr. L. said, I enquired what subject occupied the attention of the house; and being told it was the alien bill, I directed the printed copy to be brought to me, but to my great surprise, seven or eight copies of different acts on the same subject, were put in my hands—among them it was difficult (so strangely were they marked by the same family features) to discover the individual bill then under discussion. This circumstance gave me a suspicion that the principles of the measure were erroneous.—Truth marches directly to its end, by a single, undeviating path.—Error is rather undetermined on its objects, or pursues it through a thousand winding ways—the multiplicity of propositions therefore to attain the same general but doubtful end, led me to suspect that neither the object nor the means proposed to attain it were proper or necessary.—These surmises were confirmed by a more minute examination of the act.—In the construction of statutes, it is a received rule to examine what was the state of things when it was passed, and the evils it was intended to remedy—as these circumstances would be applied in the construction of the law, it might be well to examine them minutely in framing it—the state of things, if we are to judge from the complexion of the bill, must be that a number of aliens, enjoying the protection of our government, are plotting its destruction—that they are engaged in treasonable machinations against a people who have given them an asylum and support, and that no provision is found to provide for their expulsion and punishment. If things are so, and no remedy exists for the evil, one ought speedily to be provided, but even then, it must be a remedy that is consistent with the constitution under which we act—for, as by that instrument, all powers not expressly given by it to the union, are reserved by the states—it follows that unless an express authority can be found, vesting us with the power, be the evil ever so great, it can only be remedied by the several states who have never delegated the authority to congress. But this point will be presently examined, and it will not be a difficult task to shew that the provisions of this bill are not only unauthorized by the constitution, but are in direct violation of its fundamental principles and contradictory to some of its most express prohibitions; at present it is only necessary to ask, whether the state of things contemplated by the bill has any existence. We must legislate upon facts, not on surmises—we must have evidence, not vague suspicions, if we mean to legislate with prudence. What facts have been submitted to the house? I have heard, sir, of none—but if evidence of facts could not be procured, at

least it might have been expected that reasonable cause of suspicion should be shewn—here again gentlemen were at fault—they could not then even *suspect why these aliens ought to be suspected*. We have, indeed, been told, that the fate of Venice, Switzerland and Bavaria, was produced by the interference of foreigners. But the instances were unfortunate—because all those powers had been overcome by foreign force, or divided by domestic faction, not by aliens who resided among them; and if any instruction was to be gained from those republics, it would be, that we ought to banish not the aliens, but all those citizens who did not approve the executive acts—this he believed, gentlemen were not yet ready to avow, but if this measure prevailed, he should not think the other very remote; but it had been proved that these foreigners were deluded by the conspiracies of aliens, it yet remains to shew that we are in the same situation; or that any such plots have been detected, or are even reasonably suspected here. Nothing of this kind has been yet done. A modern Theban, indeed, has told us he has procured a clue* that will enable him to penetrate the labyrinth, and destroy this monster of fiction. Who the fair Adrienne is who so kindly gave him the ball, he has not revealed; nor, though several days have elapsed since he undertook the adventure, has he yet told where the monster lurks. No evidence then being produced, we have a right to say that none exists, and we are about to sanction a most important act, and on what grounds? our individual suspicions, our private fears, our overheated imaginations. Seeing nothing to excite those suspicions, and not feeling those fears, I could not give my assent to the bill, even if I did not feel a superior obligation to reject it on other grounds. As far as my observation goes, I have seen nothing like the state of things contemplated by the bill. Most of the aliens I have seen were either triumphant Englishmen or Frenchmen, with dejection in their countenances and grief at their hearts, preparing to quit the country and seek another asylum. But if these people exist—if this treason is apparent—if there are aliens guilty of the crimes ascribed to them, an effectual remedy presents itself for the evil: we have already wise laws, we have upright judges and vigilant magistrates; and there is no necessity of arming the executive with the destructive power proposed by the bill now on your table—the laws now in force are competent to punish every treasonable or felonious attempt.

But grant, sir, what however has not been supported by fact, grant that these fears are not visionary, that the dangers are imminent, and that no existing law is sufficient to avert them; let us examine whether the provisions of the bill are conformable to the principles of the constitution; if it should be found to contravene them, I trust it will lose many of its present supporters; but if not only contrary to the general spirit and principles of the constitution, it should also be found diametrically opposite to its most express prohibitions. I cannot doubt that it would be rejected with that indignant decision which our duty to our country, and our sacred oath demands.

The first section provides that it shall be lawful for the president "to order all such aliens as he shall judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, or shall have reason-

* Mr. Harper declared in the house, that we had not had of certain threads which would enable him to reveal a conspiracy.

able grounds to suspect are concerned in any treasonable or secret machinations against the government thereof, to depart out of the U. States, in such time as he expressed in such order." Our government, sir, is founded on the establishment of those principles which constitute the difference between a free constitution and a despotic power; a distribution of the legislative, executive and judiciary powers, into separate hands, a distribution strongly marked in the three first and great divisions of the constitution. By the first, all legislative power is given to congress—the second vests all executive functions in the president—and the third declares that the judiciary power shall be exercised by the supreme and inferior courts;—here is a division of the governmental powers strongly marked, decisively pronounced, and every act, of one or all of the branches that tends to confound these powers, or alter this arrangement, must be destructive of the constitution.—examine then, sir, the bill on your table, and declare whether the few lines I have repeated from the first section do not confound their fundamental powers of government, vest them all in the most unqualified terms in one hand, and thus subvert the basis on which our liberties rest.

Legislative power prescribes the rule of action;—the judiciary applies that general rule to particular cases;—and it is the province of the executive to see that the laws are carried into full effect. In all free governments these powers are exercised by different men, and their union in the same hand is the peculiar characteristic of despotism: if the same power that makes the law can continue it to suit his interest and apply it to gratify his vengeance, if he can go further and execute according to his own passions, the judgment which he himself has pronounced upon his own transgression of laws which he alone has made; what other features are wanted to complete the picture of tyranny?—Yes, all this and more is proposed to be done by this act: by it the president alone is empowered to make the law, to fix in his own mind what acts, what words, what thoughts or looks, shall constitute the crime contemplated by the bill: that is, the crime of being "suspected to be dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States." He is not only authorized to make this law for his own conduct, but to vary it at pleasure, as every gust of passion, every cloud of suspicion, shall agitate or darken his mind;—the same power that formed the law then applies it to the guilty or innocent victim, whom his own suspicions or the secret whisper of a spy have designated as its object;—the president then having made the law,—the president having considered and applied it,—the same president is by the bill authorized to execute his sentence, in case of disobedience, by imprisonment, during his pleasure. This, then, comes completely within the definition of despotism: an union of legislative, executive and judicial powers. But this bill, sir, does not stop here: its provisions are a refinement upon despotism, and present an image of the most fearful tyranny. Even in despotisms, though the monarch legislates openly, his laws, though oppressive, are known, they precede the offence, and every man who chooses may avoid the penalties of disobedience. Yet he judges and executes by proxy and his private interest or passions do not inflame the mind of his deputy.

But here the law is closely concealed in the same mind that gave it birth—the crime is "exciting the suspicions of the president,"—but no man can

tell what conduct will avoid that suspicion—a careless word, perhaps misrepresented or never spoken, may be sufficient evidence—a look may destroy—an idle gesture may insure punishment—no innocence can protect—no circumspicion can avoid the jealousy of suspicion—surrounded by spies, informers and all that manous herd which fatten under laws like this. The unfortunate stranger will never know either of the law, of the accusation, or of the judgment until the moment it is put in execution—he will detect your tyranny, and fly from a land of delators, inquisitors and spies.

This, sir, is a refinement of the detestable contrivance of the deceiver; they hang the tables of their laws so high, that few could read them; a tall man, however, might reach, a short one might climb and learn their contents. But here the law is equally inaccessible to high and low; safely concealed in the breast of its author; no industry or caution can penetrate its secrets and attain a knowledge of its provisions; nor even if they could, as the rule is not permanent, would it at all avail.

Having shewn that this act is at war with the fundamental principles of our government, I might stop here in the certain hope of its rejection. But I can do more: unless we are resolved to prevent the meaning of terms, I can shew that the constitution has endeavored to "make its force double sure, and take a bond of fate" by several express prohibitions of features like that you now contemplate. One of these is contained in the 6th section of the first article, it is at the head of the articles which restrict the powers of congress, and declares, that "migration or importation of such persons as any of the states shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited prior to the year 1808." Now, sir, where is the difference between a power to prevent the arrival of aliens, and a power to send them away as soon as they shall arrive? To me they appear precisely the same. The constitution expressly declares, that congress shall not do this, and yet congress are about to delegate this prohibited power, and say, that the president may exercise it as his pleasure may direct. I am informed that an answer has been attempted to this argument, by saying, that the article, though it speaks of "persons" only relates to slaves! But a conclusive reply to this answer, may be drawn from the words of the section: if it only related to slaves, "importation" would have been sufficient; but how can the other word apply to slaves? Migration is a voluntary change of a country; but who ever heard of a migration of slaves? The truth is, both words have their appropriate meaning, and were intended to secure the interests of different quarters of the union. The middle states wished to secure themselves against any laws that might impede the migration of settlers—the southern states did not like to be prohibited in the importation of slaves; and so jealous were they of this provision, that the 6th article was introduced to declare that the constitution shall not be amended so as to do it away.

But even admit the absurdity, that the word "migration" has no meaning, or one foreign to its usual acceptation, and the article relates only to slaves. Even this sacrifice of common sense will not help gentlemen out of their dilemma—slaves, probably all ways, but certainly on their first importation, are *aliens*; many people think they are always dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States! If the president be of this opinion, he not only can, but by the

terms of this law is obliged to order them off; for the act creates an obligation on him to fend away all such aliens as he shall judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States. Thus, according to the most favorable construction, every proprietor of this species of property, holds it at the will and pleasure of the president; and this too, in defiance of the only article of the constitution that is declared to be *unalterable*. But, let us, sir, for a moment, if it be possible, let us imagine that a constitution, founded on a division of powers into three hands, may be preserved, although all these powers should be surrendered into one;—let us imagine, if we can, that the states intended to restrict the general government from preventing the arrival of persons whom they were yet willing to suffer that general government to ship off as soon as they should arrive; grant all this, and they will be as far from establishing the constitutionality of the bill, as they were at the first moment it was proposed—for in the 3d article it is provided, that all “judicial power shall be vested in the supreme and inferior courts,” that the trial of all crimes shall be by jury, except in case of impeachment; and in the 7th and 8th amendment this provision is repeated and enforced by others, which declare, that no man shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime, unless on a presentment of a grand jury;—that “in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district where the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously established by law;—and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and the assistance of counsel for his defence.”—Now, sir, what minute article in these several provisions of the constitution is there that is not violated by this bill? All the bulwarks which is opposed to encroachments on personal liberty, fall before this engine of oppression.

Judiciary power is taken from courts, and given to the executive; the previous safeguard of a punishment by a grand inquest is removed; the trial by jury is abolished; the “public trial” required by the constitution, into a secret and worse than inquisitorial tribunal; instead of giving “information of the nature and cause of the accusation,” the criminal alike ignorant of his offence, and the danger to which he is exposed, never hears of either until the judgment is passed and the sentence is executed; instead of being “confronted with his accusers,” he is kept alike ignorant of their names and their existence, and even the forms of a trial being dispensed with, it would be a mockery to talk of “process for witnesses” or the “assistance of counsel for his defence.” Thus are all the barriers which the wisdom and humanity of our country had placed between accused innocence and oppressive power at once forced and broken down. Not a redress even of their form remains. No indictment,—no jury,—no trial,—no public procedure,—no statement of the accusation,—no examination of the witnesses in his support,—no counsel for his defence:—all is darkness, silence, mystery and suspicion!—But, as if this were not enough, the unfortunate victims of this law are told in the next section, that if they can convince the president that his suspicions are unfounded, he may, if he pleases, give them a license to fly; but how remove his suspicions, when they know not on what act they were founded? How take proof to convince him, when he is not bound to furnish that on which he proceeds? Miserable mockery of justice! Appoint an arbitrary judge, armed with legislative and executive powers added to his own! Let him condemn the unheard, the unaccused object of his suspicion, and then to cover the injustice of the scene, gravely tell him, you ought not to complain; you need only disprove the facts that you have never heard, remove suspicions that have never been communicated to you. It will be easy to convince your judge whom you still not reproach, that he is tyrannical and unjust; and when you have done this, we give him the power he had before, to pardon you if he pleases.

So obviously do the constitutional

objections present themselves, that their existence cannot be denied, and two wretched subtleties are resorted to, to remove them out of sight. First, it is said the bill does not contemplate the punishment of any crime, and therefore the provisions in the constitution, relative to criminal proceedings and judiciary powers, do not apply. But have the gentlemen who reason thus, read the bill, or is every thing forgotten in our zealous hurry to pass it? What are the offences upon which it is to operate? Not only the offence of being “suspected to be dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States,” but also that of being “concerned in any treasonable or seditious machinations against the government thereof.” And this, we are told, is no crime! A treasonable machination against government, is not the subject of criminal jurisprudence! Good Heaven! To what absurdities does an over zealous attachment to particular measures, lead us! In order to punish a particular act, we are forced to say that treason is no crime, and that plotting against our own government is no offence. And to support this fine hypothesis, we are obliged to plunge deeper in absurdity, and say, that as the acts spoken of in the bill, are no crimes, so the penalty contained in it is no punishment—it is only a *protection*, that is to say, we invite strangers to come among us, we declare solemnly, that government shall not have the power to prevent them;—we entice them over by delusive prospects of advantage;—in many parts of the union we permit them to hold lands, and give them other advantages, while they are waiting for the period at which we have promised a full participation of all our rights.—An unfortunate stranger, disguised with tyranny at home, thinks he shall find freedom here—he accepts your conditions—he puts faith in your promises—he sells his whole property in your hands—he has dissolved his former connections, and made your country his own.

But, while he is patiently waiting the expiration of the period that is to crown the work, and entitle him to all the rights of a citizen—the tale of a domestic spy, or the suspicions of the president—and, unheard, he is ordered to quit the spot which he selected for his retreat, the country he had chosen for his own, perhaps the family which was his only consolation in life—he is ordered to retire to a country whose government, irritated by a reclamation of its authority, will receive only to punish him; and all this, we are seriously told, is no punishment.

Again, we are told, that the constitutional compact was made between citizens only; and that therefore its provisions were not intended to extend to *aliens*; and that this act, operating only on them, is therefore not forbidden by the constitution. But, unfortunately, neither common law, common justice, nor the practice of any civilized nation, will permit this distinction: it is an acknowledged principle of the common law, the authority of which is established here, that alien friends (and permit me to observe, that they are such only, who are contemplated by this bill, for we have another before us to fend off alien enemies) residing among us, are entitled to the protection of our laws. And that during their residence, they owe a temporary allegiance to our government. If they are accused of violating this allegiance, the same laws that interpose in the case of a citizen, must determine the truth of the accusation, and if found guilty, they are liable to the same punishment; this rule is consonant to the principles of common justice; for, who would ever resort to another country, if he alone was marked out as the object of arbitrary power? It is equally unfortunate too, for this argument, that the constitution expressly excludes any idea of this distinction. It speaks of all “judicial power”—all “trials for crimes”—all “criminal prosecutions”—all “persons accused.” No distinction between citizen and alien; between high or low; friends or opposers of the executive power; republican and royalist. All, all are entitled to the same equal distribution of justice, to the same humane provisions to protect their innocence; all are liable to the same punishment that awaits their guilt. How comes it too, if the constitutional provisions were intended for the safety of the citizen only,

that our courts uniformly extend them to all, and that we never hear it enquired whether the accused is a citizen before we give him a public trial by jury.

So manifest do these violations of the constitution appear to me, to futilize arguments in their defence, that they press seriously upon my mind and sink it even to despondency—they have been so playing to my understanding that I have felt it my duty to speak of them in a manner that may perhaps, give offence to men I esteem, and who seem to think differently on that subject;—none however I can assure them is intended.

I have seen measures carried in this house which I thought militated against the spirit of the constitution;—but never before have I been witness to so open, so wanton and undisguised an attack. I have now done, sir, with the act, and come to consider the consequences of its operation.

One of the most serious has been anticipated when I described the blow it would give to the constitution of our country—we should cautiously beware of the first act of violation; habituated to overlook its bounds, we become familiarized to the guilt and disregard the danger of a second offence—until proceeding from one unauthorized act to another, we at length throw off all restraints which our constitution has imposed.—And very soon not even the semblance of its form will remain.

But if regardless of our duty as citizens, and our solemn obligations as representatives, regardless of the rights of our constituents—regardless of every sanction human and divine—if we are ready to violate the constitution we have sworn to defend—will the people submit to our unauthorized acts? Will the states sanction our usurped power? Sir, they ought not to submit—they would deserve the chains which these measures are forging for them, if they did not resist. For let no man vainly imagine that the evil is to stop here, that a few unprotected aliens only are to be affected by this inquisitorial power: the same arguments which enforce those provisions against aliens apply with equal strength to conducting them in the case of citizens; the citizen has no other protection for his personal security that I know against laws like this: than the humane provisions I have cited from the constitution; but all these apply in common to the citizen and the stranger: “All crimes” are to be tried by jury—“No person” shall be held to answer unless on presentment: in all criminal prosecutions the “accused” is to have a public trial: the “accused” is to be informed of the nature of the charge—to be confronted with the witnesses against him. May have process to enforce the appearance of those in his favour, and is to be allowed counsel for his defence.—Unless, therefore, we can believe that, *treasonable machinations* and the other offences described in the bill are not crimes;—that an alien is not a person—and that one charged with treasonable practices is not “accused”—unless we can believe all this in contradiction to our understanding, to received opinions and the uniform practice of our courts, we must allow that all these provisions extend equally to aliens and natives, and that the citizen has no other security for his personal safety than is extended to the stranger, who is within his gates; if, therefore, this security is violated in one instance, what pledge have we that it will not in the other?

The same plea of necessity will justify both. Either the offences described in the act are crimes, or they are not. If they are then, all the humane provisions of the constitution forbid the mode of punishing or preventing them equally as relates to aliens and citizens. If they are not crimes, then the citizen has no more safety by the constitution than the alien has, for all those provisions apply only to crimes. So that in either event, the citizen has the same reason to expect a similar law to the one now before you; which subjects his person to the uncontrolled despotism of a single man.

You have already been told of plots, conspiracies, and all the frightful images that were necessary to keep up the present system of terror and alarm were presented to you; but who were implicated by these dark hints—these mysterious allusions!—They were our own citizens, sir, not aliens; if there is then any necessity for the system now proposed, it is more necessary to be enforced against our own

citizens, than against strangers; and I have no doubt that either in this or some other shape this will be attempted. I now ask, sir, whether the people of America are prepared for this? Whether they are willing to part with all the means which the wisdom of their ancestors discovered; and their own caution so lately adapted to secure their own persons? Whether they are ready to submit to imprisonment, or exile, whenever suspicion, calumny or vengeance shall mark them for ruin? Are they base enough to be prepared for this? No, sir, they will, I repeat it, they will resist this tyrannical system; the people will oppose, the states will not submit to its operation: they ought not to acquiesce, and I pray to God they never may. My opinions, sir, on this subject are explicit, and I wish they may be known;—they are, that whenever our laws manifestly infringe the constitution under which they are made, the people ought not to hesitate which they should obey; if we exceed our powers we become tyrants; and our acts have no effect. Thus, sir, one of the first effects of measures such as this, if they be not acquiesced in, will be disaffection among the states, and opposition among the people to your government; tumults, violations, and a recurrence to first revolutionary principles. If they are submitted to, the consequences will be worse.—After such manifest violation of the principles of our constitution, the form will not long be sacred; presently every vestige of it will be lost and swallowed up in the gulph of despotism—but should the evil proceed no farther than the execution of the present law, what a fearful picture will our country present—the system of espionage thus established, the country will swarm with informers, spies, delators, & all that odious reptile tribe that breed in the folds of despotic power, that suck the blood of the unfortunate, and creep into the bosom of sleeping innocence, only to awake it with a burning brand—the hours of the most unsuspecting confidence, the intimacies of friendship or the necessities of domestic retirement, afford no security; the companion when you stroll away, the friend in whom you must confide, the domestic who waits in your chamber, are all tempted to betray your indiscreet or guardless follies; to misrepresent your words; to convey them distorted by calumny, in the secret tribunal where jealousy prevails; where fear officiates as accuser, and suspicion is the only evidence that is heard.

These, sir, are the evils, are not the only ill consequences of these measures, among them you may reckon the loss of wealth, of population, and of commerce. Gentlemen who support the bill, seemed to be aware of this, when yesterday they introduced a clause to secure the property of those who might be ordered to go off; they should have foreseen the consequences of the steps they have been taking; it is now too late to discover that large sums are drawn from the banks, that a great capital is taken from commerce. It is ridiculous even to observe the solicitude they show to retain the wealth of those dangerous men, whose persons they are so eager to get rid of; if they wish to retain it, it must be by giving them security to their persons, and allowing them that while they respect the laws, the laws will protect them from arbitrary power; it must be, in short by rejecting the bill on your table. I might mention many other inferior considerations; but I ought, sir, rather to intreat the pardon of the house for having touched on this; compared to the breach of our constitution, and the establishment of arbitrary power, every other topic is trifling; arguments of convenience sink into nothing: the preservation of wealth, the interests of commerce, however weighty on other occasions, here lose their importance: When the fundamental principles of freedom are in danger, we are tempted to borrow the impressive language of a foreign speaker, and exclaim—“Perish our commerce, let our constitution live!”—“Perish our riches, let our freedom live!”—this, sir, would be the sentiment of every American, were the alternative between sublimation and wealth; but here, sir, it is proposed to destroy our wealth in order to ruin our commerce. Not in order to preserve our constitution, but to break it—not to secure our freedom but to abandon it.

I have now done, sir, but before I sit

down let me intreat gentlemen feriously to reflect before they pronounce the decisive vote, that gives the first open stab to the principles of our government. Our mistaken zeal, like that of the patriarch of old, has bound one victim; it lies at the foot of the altar; a sacrifice of the first born offspring of freedom is propitiated by those who gave it birth. The hand is already raised to strike, and nothing I fear but the voice of Heaven, can arrest the impious blow.

Let not gentlemen flatter themselves that the fervor of the moment can make the people insensible to their aggressions. It is an honest noble warmth produced by an indignant sense of injury. It will never, I trust be extinct, while there is a proper cause to excite it: but the people of America, fir, though watchful against foreign aggression are not careless of domestic encroachment; they are as jealous, fir, of their liberties at home, as of the power and prosperity of their country abroad: they will awake to a sense of their danger: do not let us flatter ourselves, then, that these measures will be unobserved or disregarded. Do not let us be told, fir, that we excite a fervor against foreign aggression only to establish tyranny at home; that, like the arch traitor, we cry "Hail Columbia," at the moment we are betraying her to destruction: that we sing out "happy land," when we are plunging it in ruin and disgrace: and that we are absurd enough to call ourselves "free and enlightened," while we advocate principles that would have disgraced the age of Gothic barbarity, and establish a code compared to which the ordeal is wife, and the trial by battle is merciful and just.

LONDON, May 1.

Yesterday accounts were received in town from Vienna, to the following effect, and which may be perfectly relied on:

General Barnadotte, the French ambassador at Vienna, had for some time past conducted himself in a manner which had given great offence to the people of that city. He at length, one evening, hoisted the tricolor flag in the front of his hotel. The commissary of the district sent to remonstrate with him upon the proceeding, but Barnadotte paid no attention to the message of the commissary. A mob soon assembled round the hotel, tore down the flag, broke the windows of the hotel, and drew two carriages of the ambassador into the street which they broke in pieces. Barnadotte exasperated at these proceedings, had, before these advices left Vienna, given notice to the court, of his determination to quit that place, and repair immediately to Paris, for the purpose of laying his complaint before the Directory.

A report is in circulation, that the island of Jersey is taken by the French. We have endeavored to trace from what quarter the intelligence came, we believe there is nothing in it. All we have heard, is, that a vessel is arrived in Cawland bay, the master of which says, he heard a heavy cannonade in that quarter, which continued a very long time.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape Francois, dated 17th June, to a merchant in Baltimore.
"An American armed brig, mounting 12 pieces cannon, had a smart engagement a few days ago with a privateer mounting 24 guns, the former had four men killed, the latter six. The brig was boarded and carried into Gonaves."

July 12.
The Delaware floop of war, capt. Decatur, (who only went out to sea on Friday) on Saturday evening captured a French privateer schooner of 12 guns and 70 men, off in with Egg Harbor, and on Sunday the prize was brought to Fort Mifflin. Captain Decatur left his ship at New-Castle, and brought this intelligence to town. Capt. D. after he had got to sea on Saturday morning, met the ship Alexander Hamilton, from New-York to Baltimore, the capt. of which informed him that he had been plundered by a French privateer, and gave him directions what course he had steered. Capt. D. immediately went in search of her, and soon got in sight of four schooners, but not knowing which was the armed schooner that he had received information of, he thought

it best to stand off as if he was a merchantman and alarmed at what might be armed vessels.

The manoeuvre had the intended effect, for the armed schooner gave her chase until she discovered the Delaware to be a vessel of force; when she attempted to flee off and get in land, where she supposed she should be safe, (taking the Delaware for an English vessel of war,) but she was obliged to surrender, after a pretty long chase to the Delaware, and several shot being fired at her. This privateer is a new vessel, said to have been built at Baltimore. She sailed from Cape Francois on the 10th of June, and has been on our coast only two days, during which time she has captured the ship Liberty, capt. Vredenberg, which failed a few days from this port for Liverpool. The vessel was sent to the West-Indies, and the captain and crew of the Liberty were put on board a vessel bound for Boston. This privateer had also taken an English brig.

We are informed that John D. Burck and Dr. James Smith, have been arrested in New-York, for a libel against the president of the United States, published in the Times-Piece. Their bail are Colonel Rutgers, Aaron Burr, and Peter R. Livingston.

A letter, dated Dublin, May 12th, received in this city, by the Draper arrived at New-York, states, that a conspiracy of the most serious nature was in agitation against the government; that three-fourths of the people, Presbyterians, Catholics and Episcopallians, throwing aside religious animosities, were uniting to effect a reform. Several of the most wealthy merchantile characters had been apprehended—Arthur O'Connor, and several others, (associates of Earl Fitzgibbon) had been apprehended in England, and were to be tried for high treason on the 21st May, government had offered a reward of 1000l. for Fitzgibbon himself.

JEAN BON ST. ANDRE.
An English paper contains the following article relative to his death.

Jean Bon St. Andre, said to have been beheaded by the Dey of Algiers was the commissioner of the convention on board the French fleet during the glorious action of the 1st of June. The cause of the execution of Jean Bon St. Andre, is said to be this, he had a revolution club, composed of a few Frenchmen and some natives. Information of this was carried to the Dey of Algiers who only demanded if the fact was ascertained! and on being told it was—he said—"Let me have no more of that, but bring me his head in two hours."


NEWARK, (N. J.) July 10.
WAR! WAR! WAR!

Tippoo Saib has made overtures for an alliance offensive and defensive, with France, the object of which is, war against the English possessions in the East, for which purpose the life of France has acceded to his request for military assistance.

The Turkish army have commenced operations against the Rebel Pashaw Oglou. Oglou was in the city of Widdien with his partizans, provisioned for a year, but blockaded by 30,000 Turks.

Europe seems to have no prospect but of continued war.

America is about to join the dreadful phalanx!!!! The curses of Almighty God seem to be poured out upon ill-fated man; and they dream of nothing but conspiracies, murders, stratagems and deaths!!! Oh love of peace—Oh virtue—what crime shall now possess thee!!!

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, on the waters of Flat creek, one bay mare, about 13 hands 3 inches high, branded on the near shoulder thus , she has a small star in her forehead, some small white spots on each side of her back, about nine years old this spring, had a small bell on, when she was taken up, appraised to 13l.

JOEL THOMAS.
June 15, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living, on Red river, a black filly, three or four years old, no brand or flesh marks perceivable, appraised to 13l.
ROBERT EWING.
May 12th, 1798.

Lexington August 1,

At a meeting of a large number of the citizens of Clarke county, on the 24th of July, being court day, and taking into consideration the measures lately taken by the Federal government,—the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to, except the 4th, to which there was only one dissenting voice.

1st. Resolved, That every officer of the Federal government, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, is the servant of the people, and is amenable and accountable to them; that being so, it becomes the people to watch over their conduct with vigilance, and to censure and remove them as they may judge expedient; that the more elevated the office, and the more important the duties connected with it may be, the more necessary is a scrutiny and examination into the conduct of the officer: and that to repose a blind and implicit reliance on the conduct of any such officer or servant, is doing injustice to ourselves.

2d. Resolved, That war with France is impolitic, and must be ruinous to America in her present situation.

3d. Resolved, That we will, at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, support the union, the independence, the constitution and the liberty of the United States.

4th. Resolved, That an alliance with Great-Britain would be dangerous and impolitic; that should defensive exertions be found necessary, we would rather support the burden of them alone, than embark our interest and happiness with that corrupt and tottering monarchy.

5th. Resolved that the powers given to the president to raise armies, when he may judge necessary, without restriction as to number—and to borrow money to support them, without limitation as to the sum to be borrowed, or the quantum of the interest to be given on the loan, are dangerous and unconstitutional.

6th. Resolved, That the Alien bill is unconstitutional, impolitic, unjust and disgraceful to the American character.

7th. Resolved, That the privilege of speaking and publishing our sentiments on all public questions, is inestimable—and that it is unequivocally acknowledged and secured to us by the constitution of the United States; that all laws made to impair or destroy it are void, and that we will exercise and assert our just right to this privilege, in opposition to any law that may be passed to deprive us of it.

8th. Resolved, That the bill which is said now to be before congress, defining the crimes of treason and sedition, and prescribing the punishments therefor, as it has been presented to the public, is the most abominable, that was ever attempted to be imposed upon a nation of free men.

9th. Resolved, That there is sufficient reason to believe, and we do believe that our liberties are in danger, and we pledge ourselves to each other and to our country, that we will defend them against all unconstitutional attacks that may be made upon them.

10. Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to our representative in congress, by the chairman, certified by the secretary,—and that he be requested to present them to each branch of the legislature, and to the president, and that they also be published in the Kentucky Gazette.

JACOB FISHBACK, Ch.
Attest, R. Hicokins, Sec'y.

POLITICAL CREED.

IN vindication of my right as a free citizen of the United States to, and as an exercise of the invaluable privilege of speaking and publishing my sentiments of the official conduct of those who have been appointed to administer the government of the United States; a privilege which is secured to me by the constitution of the state in which I live: which is acknowledged and guaranteed by the constitution of the United States; and which is in itself inestimable, that the want of it must render all other earthly things of no value: I do solemnly declare, that I do verily believe that the majority of the legislature of the United States, who voted for the act, entitled, "An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," have violated that clause in the constitution of the United States, which declares, that "congress shall make no

law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances," and I do further solemnly declare, that I do verily believe, if the president of the United States hath approved the said act; and if any of the judges have, by any official translation, endeavored to enforce it, that they have also violated that part of the constitution.

George Nicholas.
Lexington, July 30th, 1798.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking assignments on three bonds, given by me to Mr. Peter G. Voorhies, of the town of Frankfort, dated some time in March last, for forty pounds each; the first payable some time in November next; the second sometime in May, 1799; the third in May, 1800, as near as I recollect; as I am determined not to pay them until compelled by law; the said Voorhies not having complied with his bond to me for a tract of first rate land in Maton county, the said land proving not to be of the quality specified in the said bond.
MOSES ROBINS.

July 30th, 1798.


NOTICE,
A PETITION will be presented to the next general assembly, from a number of the inhabitants of Bourbon county, praying that a part of said county be added to the county of Clarke.
sw R.C.ry July 29th, 1798.

TAKE NOTICE,
THAT commissioners appointed by the court of Maton county, will meet on Monday the 26th of August ensuing at Hugh Shannons settlement and pre-emption on the waters of Shannons, in order to take depositions of witnesses and perpetuate their testimony respecting the said settlement and pre-emption, and do such other acts as may be agreeable to law.
WILLIAM JOHNSON.

July 25th, 1798.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 25th instant, living in Lexington, a Negro man named GEORGE, about 20 years of age, well made, 5 feet, 6 or 8 inches high, can write his name pretty legibly, and signs himself George Linn: had on when he went away, a fullian jacket with sleeves half worn, gray calimere breeches, white cotton stockings: he carried off one fine shirt rusted at the bosom, one country linen ditto, and one pair of trowsers: he is a sensible fellow, and will no doubt attempt passing for a free man.

Whoever delivers the said slave to me in Lexington, shall receive Eight Dollars, and reasonable charges paid: or Five Dollars if lodged in any jail, on producing the jailor's receipt.
JAMES MORRISON.
Lexington, July 30th, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Clarke county, on Howards Low-er creek, one bright bay horse, about 12 or 13 years old, about 14 hands 1 inch high, a small ship in his forehead near hind foot and off four foot white, branded thus , on the near shoulder and buttocks, appraised to 6l.
WILLIAM HILLIS.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Woodford county, a dark brown mare, 14 years old, 14 hands high, a small star in her forehead, branded on the near shoulder JS, with a small bell on, appraised to 5l. 10s.

FRANCIS SPENCER.

October 3d, 1797.
N. B. The reason why the above stray was not sooner Gazetted, is, that the strayed away after being taken up and has been lately got again. F. S.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Mercer county, near the mouth of Dicks river, a chester farrel horse about six years old, about four feet six inches high, blaze face, branded on the near shoulder T T, and on the off hock, but not legible, appraised to 10l.
THOMAS HEDGER.

(For advertisements, see Gazette Extraordinary.)



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

TO MELANCHOLY.

BY ANN RATCLIFFE.

SPRIT of love, and sorrow—hail!
Thy solemn voice from far, I hear,
Mingling with evening's dying gale!
Hail, with this sadly-pleasing tear!

O! at this still, this lonely hour,
Thine own sweet hour of closing day,
Awake thy lute, whose charmed pow'r
Shall call up fancy to obey!

To paint the wild romantic dream,
That meets the poet's musing eye,
As on the bank of shadowy stream,
He breaths to hear the fervid sigh.

O! lonely spirit! let thy long
Lead me through all thy sacred haunts;
The milder's moon-light alleys along,
Where specters raise the midnight chant.

I hear their dirges faintly swell!
Then sink at once, in silence drear,
While, from the pillar'd cloister's cell,
Dimly their gliding forms appear!

Lead where the pine-woods wave on high,
Whole pathless'ood is darkly seen,
As the cold-moon, with trembling eye,
Darts her long beams the leaves between.

Lead to the mountain's dusky head,
Where, far below, in fields profound,
Wide forests, plains and hamlets spread,
And sad the climes of woe are found.

O! guide me, where the daffodil oar
Just breaks the stillness of the vale,
As now it tracks the winding shore,
To meet the ocean's distant foam!

To pebbly banks that Neptune loves,
With meadow's furlous, loud and deep,
Where the dark cliffs' bands o'er the waves,
And wild the winds of autumn sweep.

There pause at midnight's spectral hour,
And list the long-resounding gale;
And catch the fleeting moon-light's pow'r
O'er foaming fies and distant sail.

ANECDOTE.

In former times, when the Highland chieftains were not so prompt in their payments, a tradesman from the low country, impatient for his money, found, with some difficulty, the way to one of their castles. Arriving at night, he had his supper and was put to bed. On looking out in the morning, he observed opposite his window, a man hanging on a tree: asking a servant the reason of it, was told it was a Glasgow merchant, who had the impudence to come and dun the laird. The tradesman calling immediately for his boots, went off without disclosing his errand. The laird had caused the effigy of a man to be hung up in the night, and instructed the servant what to say, which had the desired effect.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the commissioners will meet on Friday the 17th of August next, at a sugar tree, standing on the bank of Hinkton, in Bourbon county, where the road leading from Paris to the Upper Blue Licks crosses, in order to take the depositions of sundry persons, for the purpose of establishing a beginning, made for Francis Epps Harris, of one thousand acres of land, covered by a treasury warrant.

Samuel Fearn.

July 16th, 1798.

TAKEN up in the county of Clarke, one pale furred hirc, judged to be four feet high, six years old, branded on the near buttock thus C, a star in the form of a diamond, a little white on the nose, near hind foot white, appraised to 25¢.

May 19, 1798.

George Boon.

To be sold at Public Auction,

AT Logan court-house, on the second Tuesday in September next, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax, interest, &c. due thereon, for the years 1792, '93, '94, '95, and '96.

Sarah Stripling, 2666 2-3 acres. Smith Slaughter, 1100; 1000. William Froggett, 200. John Holker, 800; 400. Gen. George Mathews, 4000; 4000; 2222. John Greenhouse, 1000; 666 2-3. Richard Taylor, 1000. Robert Baylor, 1000; 4000. Samuel Coleman, 1000. Charles Lynch, 1000. William Russell, 2000. Edward Clarke, 1000; 1000. Edward Dowce, 1000. William Chamberland's heirs, 4000. Samuel Coleman, 1000. Richard C. Waters, 2000.

On the following tracts, the tax is due for 1796, only.

Richardson Boocker, 200. Richard Wilson, 200. Francis and Thomas Wilkins, 600. Joseph Coleman, 100. John White's heirs, 1000. Peter D. Robert, 795; 100; 50. Thomas Overton, 1500. Joseph Nourie, 1000. Mark Vandevall, 1000. Rev. John Hurt, 540; 1000; 500; 200; 170. Richard Gernor, 1000. John M. Shepard, 600; 600. Benjamin Dabney, 1000.

The above is a list of non-residents lands.

The following is a list of lands returned by the sheriffs of the several counties to the Auditor, as lying in Logan county.

Mitcham Boswell, 1000. John Lyman, 300. William Martin, 500. Joseph Miller, 300. Andrew Barnett, 50; 50. Segimond Stribling, 2000; 1000. George Slaughter, 3270. Samuel Finley, 1000.

The sale will commence by twelve o'clock, and continue for two days, if necessary, and be attended by Reuben Ewing, S. L. C.

July 2th, 1798.

Will be exposed to Sale,

ON the first day of September next, before the court-house door in Bardtown, the following tracts of land lying in the county of Nelson, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax and interest due thereon, for the years, 1792; '93; '94 and '95.

Archibald Baird, 500 acres, Beach fork; 300, do. Daniel Baird, 500, do. Richard Baird, 150, do. Moses Hoopwood, 300, Coxes creek. David Meade, 2000; 5500, in three tracts. Walter Wiley, 400, Rolling fork. Samuel Pearle, 500, Salt river. Joseph Crane, 1000, on Pottingers creek; 1000, Lick creek 704, do. Richard Dickin, 300, waters Salt river. Philip Johnston, 5000, Willons run. Jonas Irwin, 1523, Salt river. William Merrweather, 10000, Hardins creek; 1000, Simpsons creek. Dennis Lennan, 4000. Peter Garland, 10000, Coxes creek. Daniel Clarke, 10000, Rolling fork. Jonathan Price, 1000, Coxes creek. John Bunch's heirs, 765, Beach fork; 250, do. Richard Baird, 317, Buffalo creek. Arch. Baird, 200, do. Walter Baker's heirs, 340, Salt river; 450, Coxes creek. John Clarke, 875, Salt river and Beach fork. Abraham Frye, 500, Mill creek. Humphrey May, 350, Fomans creek. John McGinsey, 500, Chaplins fork. William Mitchell, 350, do. Wm. Piper, by B. Pope, 3600 Nob lick, fourth side Beach fork. Charles Proctor, 200, Pottingers creek. George Willson, 355, Coxes creek. Thomas Wodger, 400, do. Joseph Jefferies, 100, Buffalo creek. George Brent, 300. Samuel Beaze, 1200, Beach and Rolling fork. John Smyth, 600, Geo. Stubbsfield, 500. John Wren, 400, Simpsons creek. Chas. Well's heirs, 600, Salt river. Reuben Triplett, 666 3-4.

On the same day, the following tracts of land will be sold to satisfy the tax and interest due thereon, for the years 1792; '93; '94; '95 and '96.

Charles Boon, 749 acres, Cedar creek, waters Salt river. Lynaugh Helms, 2500, Coxes creek. John Talbot, 50, Beach fork S. river. Francis Triplett, 1300 Rolling fork. Reuben Triplett, 1000, do. William Mitchell, 750 Coxes creek. John Ray sen, 400, Salt river; 400, Willons creek; 400, do. 475, Lk. creek, waters B. F. 1050, do. 400, Whetharan run. Thomas Bedford, 500, Alfies creek. Joseph Perkins, 1000, Salt river; 400, mo. Coxes creek. Richard Johnston,

200, waters Cedar creek. John M'Case, 50, waters Salt river. John C. Owings, 500, Beach fork; 500, do. 500, Willons creek; 500 Beach fork; 500, Coxes creek. James Monday, 800, Rolling fork. James M'Donald, 1000, branch Coxes creek. George Price, 1000, fourth side Beach fork; 500, north side Beach fork. John Hickey, 500, Salt river; 800, Sun fifth run; 500 Simpsons creek. Benj. Watkins, 827, Coxes creek. John Fitch, 200, do. 300 Simpsons creek; 1000, Head Coxes creek. John Cace, 300, forks Alfies creek. William Smiley, 900; waters Simpsons creek; 650, waters Alfies creek; 100, Coxes creek. John Crutchfield, 500, Fomans creek. Smyth Tanady, 500. David Baird, 500, waters Beach fork. Jonathan Pugh, 1000, Coxes creek. Nathan Davis, 2000, Coxes and Simpsons creek. George Lauman, 1500. Chatville Tuttle, 300 waters Beach F. Cornelius Hogland, 1000 waters Rolling fork. Charles Huff, 1000, do. Moses Tuttle, 100, Mill creek waters. John Blanton, 54, Simpsons creek; 26, Coxes creek; 20, Mill creek. Bartle Mufe, 1000, Simpsons creek. John May's devisees & Joseph Jones's assignees, 667-2, do. Margaret Henderson, 486, Salt river. Robert Anderson, 628, do. 355, do. 415, do. Chas. Simms, 700, Town fork, Salt river. Thomas Marshall, 785, Beach fork. John Baker, affee. of Thomas Carter, 400, forks Pottingers creek. Same, affee. of A. Kimleigh, 1000 call fork Coxes creek.

R. C. FOSTER, late S. N. C.

July 4th, 1798.

State of Kentucky.

Franklin District, to wit:

Henry French, Complainant, against James Madison, and Robert Sanders, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY. THE defendant James Madison not having entered his appearance herein, agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory proof to this court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State—upon the motion of the counsel for the complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the 3d day of the August term next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, at the door of Mr. Hickman's meeting house immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the State-house, in the town of Frankfort.

A copy, left.

WILLIS LEE, C. F. D.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT. A PERSON lately from Maryland; with a small family, who undertakes the mil- lering business, and is desirous of following his business, and would move to any part of the State. Any person having a good list of mills and wanting a miller, may rely on his ability, as he has followed the business some years in Maryland, and was much approved of. Letters lodged at Squire Mollay's, Hartford town, will be attended to by

BENJ. GIBBERT.

June 23, 1798.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I shall on the second Wednesday in August, attend the commissioners appointed by the county court of Harding, to establish the beginning of a treasury warrant claim of 15000 acres, lying on Rough creek, entered in the name of John May and John Harvey, which said entry assigns Joseph Barnett's six thousand acre survey, that was made to assign Gabriel Madison's six thousand acre survey.

SAMUEL P. DUVAL.

July 8th, 1798.

BROKE away from the plantation of Jonathan, in the big bend of Kentucky river, a chestnut furred hirc, about ten years old, with a bald face, glass eyes, and three feet white, and a small saddle on. Whoever delivers said horse and saddle to Mr. George Walker, or Mr. John Scott, on the Hickman road, shall be handsomely rewarded by line

JAMES M'GOON.

July 11, 1798.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons from making any contract, or taking any conveyance from George Bryan, of Fayette county, for three hundred and seventy-five acres of land, on Cave run, in Fayette county, under said Bryan's pre-emption, sold by said Bryan to William Niblick, the 3th of July, 1793, for which said Bryan gave a bond to said Niblick for a good and lawful deed, to him, his heirs & assigns, of which bond I am in legal possession.

Wm. HARRISON.

July 12, 1798.

TO BE SOLD

To the Highest Bidder, ON the 31st inst. at the late dwelling house of Thomas Strother dec. on the head of Coopers run, in Bourbon county—the personal estate of said decedent, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Tools, a Good Wagon, &c. &c. Twelve months credit will be given for all fairs above three pounds, for which bond and good security will be required.

NELLY STROTHER, Executrix, THOMAS M'CLANAHAN, jun. Ex'or.

July 10, 1798.

TAKEN up by be subscriber, living near Lexington, Fayette county, a black horse, ten years old, about fifteen hands high, its hind feet white, no brand, appraised to 12¢.

SAM. BLAIR.

July 8, 1798.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT on the 22d day of August 1798, I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Shelby, to take the deposition of depositions, as the case may be, to establish the calls in an entry made in the name of John Withers and James Duncan, for one thousand acres of land lying on the waters of Brother's creek, near the head of Clear creek; the said entry calls for the head of a branch which runs into the said creek, opposite to John Bailly's cabin, and to include a cabin built by Evan Hinton. I shall meet at Mr. Abraham Keene's tavern near the head of Clear creek, and from there proceed to Hinton's cabin, then said there to take the depositions agreeable to an act of the legislature for that purpose.

George Marshall, attorney for Withers.

Twenty-six Dollars Reward.

DESERVED, from this Garrison, on the night of the 12th inst. James M'Gonagle and Eliza Cahill, soldiers of the 4th United States regiment.

M'Gonagle is an Irishman by birth, about twenty-one years of age, five feet eight inches high, dark complexion, long black hair, black eyes, by trade a cooper—he formerly lived in Maryland and Delaware, and probably may hear that way or to Kentucky.

Cahill is country born, about twenty-one years of age, five feet five inches high, fair complexion, brown hair, black eyes, by trade a blacksmith, has a cat in his left eye, which is very observable. They went off in company, and took their regimental clothing with them. It is presumed that M'Gonagle will forge passes and discharges for themselves. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and securing them, or on delivering them to any officer in the United States, or thirteen dollars for either, and reasonable expenses if brought to this place.

B. Lockwood, Capt. 4th U. S. regt. Fort Butler, 13th July, 1798.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I shall apply to the county court of Warren in August next, for an order to establish a town agreeable to law, on my land lying on Big Barren river at the confluence of said river and Drakes creek.

ANDREW M'FADDIN.

June 6th, 1798.

NOTICE.

THAT application will be made to the county court of Bourbon county at their next September court for leave to establish a town on my lands on Hinkton's fork of Licking creek, at the place known by the name of Millersburgh.

JOHN MILLER.

July 2d, 1798.

2am 3m

NOTICE.

THERE will be application made to the county court of Warren county, for a town to be established on the lands of Samuel Doughy against the October court, 1798. *6s

A few copies of Rushon's Letter to Washington, May be had at this office.

THE partnership of **ROBERT BARR & Co.** is this day dissolved, all persons indebted to the firm, will see the necessity of calling immediately and settling off their balances to the subscriber, as no further indulgence can be given.

ROBERT BARR.
Lexington, March 15, 1798.

A REQUEST.
THAT James Jeffs will speedily make known to me in Lexington Kentucky, where he lives that I may write to him on particular occasions, pursuant to his advantage.

JOSEPH JEFFS.
March 24th, 1798.

WANTED TO HIRE,
A GOOD wench, one that is capable of doing all kinds of house work for a small family, the must come well recommended for her honesty and cleanliness—a good price will be given for such—enquire of the printer.
D. D. ff Lexington, July 2d, 1798.

Free Dollars Reward.
WAS stolen or broke out of my stable in Lexington, on Thursday night, the 29th December last, a likely foal mare 14 and a half hands high, 7 or 8 years old, with a small star and ship, both hind legs white, branded thus W. on the near shoulder and buttock, but not very plain, her tail pretty bushy, has the appearance of being worked. Whoever will deliver said mare to me shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.
H. MILVAIN.
Lexington, March 9, 1798.

TAKE NOTICE,
THAT commissioners appointed by the court of Scott county, will meet at the mouth of the Little North fork of Elkhorn, on the 3d Monday in August next, to take the depositions of sundry witnesses to perpetuate their testimony agreeably to a law of this state, touching the special calls in an entry made in the name of Benjamin Bows, on Military warrants for 2,000 acres, entered April 28th, 1782, my object is to prove that the said Little North fork is the first large fork putting into Elkhorn on the north side below Holder's trace.

JESSE ROBARDS, Agent
for the heirs of said Bows
July 21, 1798.

NOTICE to all whom it may concern, is hereby given, that I hold myself entitled to 1350 acres of land, lying near Bullitt's, in the county of Bullitt, generally called Clear's old mill, which is claimed by me, Joseph Brooks, and I do caution and forewarn all manner of persons from purchasing all or any part of the said land. And I do further caution all persons from purchasing sundry slaves now in the possession of the said John Brooks, named Priscilla, alias Scilla, Lacey, Carolina and Amy or any one of them, as I can prove them to be my property, in right of my wife.

G. PENDERGAST.
June 8, 1798.

TRANSLVANIA SEMINARY.
THE public are hereby informed that the Transylvania Seminary on an extensive plan, under moderate terms at any school in the United States, together with Mathematics, Geography, the Belles Lettres, and every other branch of Learning that makes part of the usual course of Academic Education. The trustees have also made arrangements for, and will procure a French Teacher, whenever there shall be a sufficient number of students desirous of acquiring that language. The terms of tuition are four pounds per annum. Boarding may be had with Mrs. Richardson at the Seminary, and in other genteel houses in Lexington, at the moderate rate of fifteen pounds per annum; one quarter to be paid always in advance—for this sum Students will be dieted, and their clothes washed and mended—their furnishing their own bedding, fire-wood and candles, in their own apartments.

R. BARR, Chm.
TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD
STOLEN from the subscriber, the 19th of May last, a likely black horse, 14 hands high, 7 years old, about 15 hands high, trot and pace, branded on the near shoulder and buttock TC, and WH under the mane, though scarcely perceivable. I will give the above reward for the horse and thief or five dollars for the horse only.

WM. HUSTON.
Lexington, July 10, 1798.

Notice,
Is hereby given, that I shall apply to the courts of Franklin county, in November next, for an order to establish a town agreeably to law, on my lands, on the Kentucky river, near the mouth of Cedar creek, on the upper side, in said county.

Joshua Spiers.
July 18, 1798.

Notice,

THAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Fleming county, will meet on the first Monday in September, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at my house in said county, then and there to take the depositions of witnesses, in order to perpetuate testimony respecting the calls of an entry of one thousand acres of land made on a pre-emption warrant, in the names of John Craig and Robert Johnson, assignees of John May, assignee of John Fleming; and do such further and other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

Thomas Jones.
July 18, 1798.

PURSUANT to an order of the court of Mason county, appointing commissioners to establish the special call and boundaries of an entry of 33,750 acres of land, made in the name Anthony Thornton, lying in Mason county, and beginning on the lower Buffalo road, which leads from the lower Blue Licks towards the north fork of Licking, about a mile north of where said road crosses Johnson's fork, running thence two miles West and four miles east, then extending from each end of the line of six miles a north course for quantity, I shall on Monday the 20th day of August next, attend with the commissioners to take the depositions of certain persons in order to establish said call and boundaries. The commissioners, witnesses &c. will meet at 10 o'clock in the morning at James Buckhannon's, who lives on the South-east corner of said land and thence proceed to the calls of the entry.

ANTHO. THORNTON, jun.
July 23d, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Woodford county, Clear creek, a bay mare, five years old, thirteen hands three inches high, branded but cannot be made out, one of her hind feet white—appraised to \$1, 35.

William Christopher.
TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Slate, Montgomery county, a foal mare, about fifteen years old, thirteen and a half hands high, one hind foot white, a blaze face, branded BZ on the near shoulder, crotchways—appraised to 7, 10c.

William Tokum.
April, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Scott county, near Tolliver Craig's mill, North Elkhorn, a dark bay mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock, JG, a natural trotter, has the ring bone in the near hind foot—appraised to 14.

JESSE CALAWAY.
May 15th, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Slate, Montgomery county one mile below the forge, a bay horse, with a blaze face, three white feet, with his tail and fore top bobbed, nine years old, fifteen hands high, branded R, on the shoulder and P, on the buttock, died before, appraised to 20.

Also a bright bay horse, fourteen hands and a half high, his tail and fore top bobbed, had on a 35. bell, died before appraised to 20.

EDMOND OARLEY.

For Sale,

THREE valuable out lots adjoining the town of Lexington, on which is an Oil mill, and the new invented Horse mill, a small orchard, and an excellent well; One half the purchase money to be paid down, a credit of one year will be given for the balance, by the purchaser giving bond with approved security. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

EDWARD HOWE.
July 18th, 1798.

SHOT

THE different numbers, made by A. F. SAUGRAIN, in Lexington, and sold whole sale and retail, at ANDREW HOLMES'S Store.

if Lexington August 8,

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from fishing, fowling or in any way hunting with dog or gun, on the lands of John and Francis Halley, and within the bounds as follows, viz. Beginning at the north east corner of William Hay's pre-emption, on Otter creek, below said John Halley's mill, west with the same to Turman's pre-emption of 1000 acres; north with the same to his north-east corner; west with the same to Daniel Benley's corner, near the ridge road; south with the said dividing line to Nockbuckle line; east with the same passing the corner, to Hay's pre-emption; with the same, to the south-east corner; thence fourth-eastwardly, to Jacobstarn's survey of 400 acres; with the same, fourth, 20 west, to or near the mouth of the Lost fork of Otter creek; to the cliff, to the corner of a 1053 acre survey, in the name of John Halley; east with the same to Smith's line, north with the same, and around with the 1053 acre survey, to the corner of a 400 acre survey, on the Kentucky river; with the same, down the river, to the beginning.

July 19th, 1798.

NOTICE,
To the inhabitants of Fayette, and the adjacent Counties.

AT a crisis more important to the Liberty, Independence and Happiness of America, than any which hath taken place since the declaration of Independence;—at a period, when the interests of the Western country must be deeply affected by the measures which may be pursued by the Federal government;—and at a time, when the citizens of America are generally expressing their sentiments as to the steps that ought to be taken by that government;—your silence will be construed into an unparadonable indifference to the welfare of your country, and an abandonment of your right, according to your number, of directing the councils of your representatives. It is therefore proposed, that there shall be a general meeting of the inhabitants of Fayette and the adjacent counties, on the next August Fayette court day, at 12 o'clock, at the Presbyterian meeting-house, in the town of Lexington, for the purpose of taking into consideration, the present critical situation of public affairs, & to express to their representatives, their opinions of the measures which have been already adopted, and those which ought now to be pursued, at this eventful moment: and it is hoped, that the friends of peace, and those who are already attached to Republican principles, will be pointed in their attendance on this occasion.

July 2, 1798.

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,
BOOT AND SHOE
MANUFAC. TURER.

RETURNS his thanks to his customers for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general that he continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, on Cross street, two doors above Short street. He will give generous wages to three or four good journeymen.

C. Humphreys,
Has on hand, a few
FRANKLIN STOVES,
(made at the Laurel Furnace.)
Which he will sell on moderate terms for CASH.—Lexington, June 6, 1798.

THE managers of the Lexington Chances of Insurance, have authorized Mr. Samuel Publick of Lexington, to receive any money that may be due to them for tickets, and also, to pay such sums as may be due to the holders of fortunate numbers—wherefore, all those who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

THE MANAGERS,
Lexington, September 2, 1797.

NOTICE,

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and pay off their respective balances, on or before the twentieth of August next; about which time I intend sending for a fresh supply of goods. Those who cannot possibly pay, will at least be expected to call and close their accounts, by giving bond or note. Any person neglecting the above notice, will be considered as unwilling to discharge their just debts, and more effectual steps will be taken to compel payment.

C. BEATY.
Lexington, July 15th, 1798.

CONVEYANCING.

James Bliss,
ATTORNEY AT LAW FROM ENGLAND.
HAVING resided some years in America, and being justified by considerable practice and experience in the above profession, takes the liberty to intimate to the inhabitants of Lexington, and the public in general, he continues to draw and complete conveyancing in all its branches: Articles of Copartnership and Agreement, Leases, Wills, Letters of Attorney, Bonds and writings of every description, with accuracy, secrecy and dispatch; and on reasonable terms at his house next the Swan tavern, near the Court-house.

if Lexington, July 6, 1798.

WILLIAM ROSS,
BOOT AND SHOE
MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is carrying on the said business in the brick house on Short street, opposite the Presbyterian meeting-house, and nearly opposite the Market house, Lexington, in its various branches. He wants one or two apprentices, who can come well recommended.

if Lexington, July 6, 1798.

FENCING.

THIS is to inform the young Gentlemen of Lexington, that I have opened a FENCING SCHOOL in the upper brick house on Main Street, where lessons will be given from five till seven o'clock, P. M.—For terms apply to the subscriber.

R. GILBERT.
June 5, 1798.

PARIS DISTRICT, July term, 1798.

Seriah Stratton, complainant.

George Winn, William Hord and John Thatcher, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant Hord not having entered his appearance hereto, agreeably to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Hord do appear here on the third day of the next October term, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be, inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris, twice Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy. T. H. ARNOLD, c. l. c.

THE undersigned, with Jacob Myers, having inserted an advertisement in the Kentucky Gazette dated the 24th June 1798, requesting Lewis Myers, John Myers, John Scott and Jacob Prosser, to meet them at the house of John Myers in the town of Danville, on Saturday the 14th of July, in order to examine the records of the government of their company who had undertaken to erect iron works as therein set forth.

This is to inform said parties, that as they did not attend on the day, they cannot any longer be considered as partners, and that the undersigned have entered into articles to carry on the works, secure the lands &c. being claimed in so doing, the said Jacob Myers having refused to enter into any confidential agreement whatever.

MICHAEL HORNE,
JACOB HORNE,
JACOB DONNIE.
July 20th, 1798.

Notice

IS hereby given that on the fifth day of September next, I will attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Nelson county, at John Eastburns, on Simpsons creek a little below the east fork in order to perpetuate the testimony of certain persons respecting a pre-emption granted to William Brantley, near the said Eastburns, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

Cuthbert Combs.

A LIST OF LANDS

TO be sold at the court-house door in Washington, on the 4th Monday in September next, (it being court day) and to continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

Thomas's new wood, 5000 acres waters Big Sandy. John Nicholson, 40, 100 2 Little Sandy river; 26,802 Tygerts creek; 9,000 Tygerts creek; 391-4 Little Sandy. James Greenleaf, 40, 100 2 Little Sandy; 26,802 Tygerts creek; 9,000 Tygerts creek; 391-4 Little Sandy. John C. Little-bage, 20,000 acres, Licking river. Richard Richardson's heirs, 500 acres, waters of Licking. John Stockdon, 2000 acres, Tygerts creek. Samuel Brockham's administrators, 1000 acres Licking creek. Samuel Brockham jun. 500 acres, Licking creek, adjoining Brockham's administrators. John Bradford, 2,270-2 acres, Licking. Nathan Hammond, 3,007 acres, Licking. Robert Gunnell, 750 acres, waters of Lees creek. John Gunnell, 250 acres, Waters of Lees creek. William Turnbull, 20,500 acres Sandy river; 10,000 do. Jelle Ewell, 1,250 acres, Johnson's fork; 8000, on the Ohio. Thomas Louisa, 2000 acres, Cabin creek. Simon Triplett, 3,627-2 acres, N. W. fork Salt inging Licking. Robert Cochran, 11,000 acres, Waters of Sandy. Johna Fry, 1,525 acres, Little Sandy. Abraham Maury jun. 2000 acres, Cabin creek; 2,850 do. 3,207-2 do. Samuel Ford, 12000 acres, Elkhorn fork Licking. Christopher Ford, 1000 acres, Elkhorn fork Licking. John Hord, 500 acres, waters Johnsons fork. John Beckly, 800 acres, waters Licking. Thomas Overton, 2000 acres, Johnsons fork. Richard Moore, 400 acres, Flat creek. Joel Franklin, 334 acres, Sandy river. John Kelly, 300 acres Licking and Ohio. John Kirkfoot and Knight, heirs to John Peters, 1,400 acres, Flat fork of Johnsons, including Mud lick. Richard Anderson's heirs, 900 acres, Sandy. John E. Booker, 400 acres, Licking. Andrew Dillon, 2,550-2 acres, waters of Ohio. Lawrence Slaughter, 3,750 acres Cabin creek. Robert Slaughter jun. 3,225 acres, Cabin creek. William S. Stone, 500 acres, Cabin creek. Joseph Strother, 3,610-3-4 acres, waters Big Sandy. Richmond Harris, 500 acres, N. fork of Licking. John C. Owings, 1000 acres, Sandy; 350 Mill creek. Price's heirs, 7955-2 acres, Locust of Cox's creek. James, John and Alexander M'Alexander, 800 acres, Flemings fork of Licking. John Hunter and Charles M'Alan, 500 acres, waters of Licking. Colly Chew, 2000 acres, waters of Licking. Nathaniel Mashe, 200 acres, on the Ohio river. Joshua Gift, 966 acres, Triplett's creek. John Ritchey, 2,047 acres, waters of Ohio. Nicholas Tillinghast, 2,274-2 acres, waters of Ohio. Thomas Champney, 2000 acres, waters of Sandy. Francis Peyton, 1000 acres, N. fork of Licking. Joseph Strother, 7,800 acres, Big Sandy river. John Wigglesworth, 8000 acres, Big Sandy. John Wells, 3,550 acres, Christians creek. Henry Robinson, 500 acres, Big Sandy. William Robinson, 1000 acres, do. Michael Robinson, 500 acres, do. 1,740 do. James Robinson's 500 acres, do. Thomas M'Gee, 500 acres, do. William M'Gee, 500 acres, do. Mary M'Gee, 500 acres, do. Elizabeth James, 1000 acres, do. John Robinson's heirs, 4,373 acres, do. Benjamin Robinson's heirs, 4,373 acres, do. 4,760 do. John Robinson's heirs, 4,760 acres, do. William Stewart, 1,560-2 acres, do. William Richards, 775 acres, do. Humphrey Veigher, 1,700 acres, Salt lick creek. John Petty, 200 acres, Little and Big Sandy. James Steel, 500 acres, Cabin creek. George Brooke's heirs, 7000 acres, waters Little Sandy. Richard Gains, 2000 acres, Cabin creek. Representatives of Osburn, 1,685 acres Little Sandy. Mac Goode, 2,091-2 acres, Little Sandy. Thomas Bedford, 1,500 acres, Wilsons Creek was Licking; 1000, N. fork of Licking. Joseph Williams and Lewis Neih, 5,312 acres, Fleming creek; 2,688, waters of Cabin creek. Charles Tyler, 30,540 acres, Little Sandy; 17,800 Big Sandy. Thomas Collier's heirs, 3000 acres, Lees and Beelies creek. Alexander Quarrier, 5,500 acres, Big Sandy; 1,200, Johnsons fork Licking. Archibald Payne, 667 acres, Licking. George Evans, 18000 acres, Ohio and Laurence creek. John Monday, 4,040 acres, Little Sandy. Jacob July, 5,666-2 acres, Fox creek, Agors valley. Thomas Sanders, 1000

acres. Joseph M'Dowell, 1,700 acres, N. fork of Licking. William Ward, 2000 acres, Licking. Ellicott, Armstrong and Haller, 4,353 acres, Licking. William Webb, 793 acres, Big Sandy. George Carrington's heirs, 3,355-2 Licking river. Richard Morters, 400 acres, Lees and Mill creek; 1000 Mill creek. Thomas Alexander, 1000 acres, N. fork of Licking. David Buchanan, 6000 acres, Tygerts creek. John Peter's heirs, 500 acres, Ohio river; 500, Mill creek. Samuel and Richard Terrell, 300 acres, M. Bracken Ohio. Thomas Shore, 10,000 acres, N. fork of Licking. John Harris fen, 3,700 acres, Locust creek. John Harris, 5000 acres N. fork of Licking. Andrew Holmes, 5000 acres N. fork of Licking. Wade Mothy, 2,516-3 acres, on the Ohio river; 1,750 do. 500, Big Sandy; 250 do. Humphrey Tompkins, 1000 acres, do. Carns Sterret, 500 acres, N. and Johnsons forks; 1000, waters of Licking. Abraham M'Clelland, 1,028 acres, 70 mile creek. Thomas & Leroy Kennedy, 621 acres, do. George Lauman, 11,415, acres. Joseph Kel-ly and George Taylor, 3000 acres, Cabin creek. Henry Bedinger, 1000 acres, Licking waters. John Bledsoe, 500 acres, N. fork of Licking. Abraham Maury, 1000 acres, Cabin creek. Edward Mitchell, 500 acres, Little Sandy. Minor Wind, 5,284-2 acres, Tygerts creek; 2,074, opposite the mouth of Beaver creek, Licking; 1,753-3 do. Samuel Pearl, 500 acres, Farrow's creek, waters of Licking. John Blanton, 4500 acres; 750; Samuel Haws's heirs, 2000 acres, N. fork of Licking; 666-2-3, on the Ohio. Colby Shipp, 3000 acres, Licking; 2,333 do. 5000; Big Sandy waters; 800, waters of Licking; 500; 70 mile creek; 1000, waters of Ohio. Thomas James, 3,333 acres, Licking. John Wigglesworth, 3000 acres, do. William Wallace, 1,450 acres, do. Joshua Fletcher, 1,450 acres, do. John Williams, 250 acres, do. Andrew Byrne, 500 acres, do. Well and Shackelford, 1000 acres, do. Laban Shippi, 1000 acres, do. Henry Gatewood, 1000 acres, do. Peter Van Horn, 1000 acres, Locust creek. Samuel Davis, 1000 acres, do. Alfred the Webb, 500 acres, waters Big Sandy. John Donnell, 1000 acres, S. fork Sandy; 2,160 do. 2,644-3-4, waters of do. 200, Salt fork of do. 700 do. 1000 S. fork of do. 1000 do. 1,450, N. side Main Licking; 1,221, waters Cabin creek. William Sutherland, 1000 acres, 20 miles below Scioto. Cleon Moore, 5000 acres, Licking. Richard Bullard, 1000 acres, 8 or 9 miles south-west of —; 50 do. John Penny, 500 acres, N. fork Licking. John Skath, 200 acres, Licking. Raleigh Chinn, 500 acres, east fork Licking, now called N. William Willow, 2,076 acres, on Licking. James Graham, 1,187 acres, Johnsons fork Licking. John Montgomery, 500 acres, do. William Creighton, fen, 500 acres, Flemings creek, and Licking. William Creighton jun. 700 acres, do. James Russell, 1800 acres, Johnsons fork. John and Thomas Miller, 11,752-2 S. Waters Sandy. William Miller, 1000 acres, do. The heirs of John Smith decd, 500 acres. Robert and James Morton, 10,000 acres, N. fork Licking. John Maylan, 26,500 acres, Kinnicknick creek; 30,000 do. 20,000 Waters Big Sandy; 9000 do. 10,000. Henry Heath, 22,653-4 acres, between the head of Little Saltlick creek, one mile. Samuel Sherwin's heirs, 1000 acres, do. John Alexander and Charles Binns, 2000 acres, waters of Licking. Robert Morris, 14,950 acres Sandy river; 600; 6,021, Ohio; 7,987, Sandy river; 88,000, waters of do. 15,000, N. Branch of Sandy; 7000, N. fork Kentucky; 51,000, S. fork Sandy; 8000, main fork of do. 1000, Waters of Licking; 11,000, do. 943, do. 40,106-2, on Little Sandy; 26,802, Tygerts creek; 9000, do. 391-4, Little Sandy; 2000, waters Licking. Thomas Harris, 10,000 acres, Salt fork of Licking. John Lewis, 16,000 acres, Sandy creek. Charles Patterson, 5,035 acres, N. fork of Licking. Elmer Bennett, 500 acres. Oliver Cleveland, 865 acres, Locust creek. Thomas Crawley, 3000 acres Licking. Charles Grimes, 12,000 acres, Licking. Johnsonford G. Graham & Jones, 20,500 acres Triplett's creek. Richard Holt, 1000 acres; 1000 do. James Hoffman, 553 acres, Cabin creek. Samuel Johnson, 2,500 acres; 1,350, Fleming (half of 2500). George Wilson, 2,748 acres, Otter creek. William M'Kee, 700 acres. Thomas Maffie,

1000 acres. Giles Raine, 200 acres. Stephen Folle, 2000 acres, near Ohio. Caleb Tate, 1000 acres, Sandy. William Waddy, 27,018 acres, do. James Brown, 4000 acres, do. George Moore 1000 acres. John Ranley, 600 acres, do. Andrew Steele, 500 acres, do. Richard Webb, 1,025 acres, Licking; 600 do. Aaron Blodde, 2,083 acres, do. Daniel Boone, 4000 acres, Flemings creek. Daniel M. Boone, 800 acres, Licking. John Patrick, 258 acres, do. Charles Patrick, 375 acres, do. The Devises of William Ward decd. 2000 acres, do. 1,689, do. 400, do. 500, do. 500, do. 400, do. 2000, do. 1000, N. fork of Licking; 167, do. 50, do. 2,633, do. 914, do. 705, do. 803, do. 500, do. 9,177, do. Anthony M'Ketrick, 11,517-2 acres. Joseph Colyer, 100 acres. Nathaniel Feller, 93 acres. John Mitchell, 500 acres. Alexander Armstrong, 900 acres, Locust. John Hunt, 600 acres; 11,918, do. Joel Reddick, 930 acres, Big Sandy. Edward Salt, 300 acres, Locust creek; 1,410, Johnsons fork. Michael Welch, 150 acres. William Brown, 1000 acres. William B. Chinn, 100 acres. John Chinn, 200 acres. Joseph Chinn, 100 acres. Caleb Tate, 1000 acres, on Sandy. William Hanceford, 1000 acres. Walter Ford, 12000 acres, Licking; 1000, do. William Graydon, 7,500 acres Ohio waters. John Harris, 26,597 acres, Sandy. Urial Humphreys, 1000 acres, Ohio waters. Judina Jones, 1,250 acres, waters of Big Sandy. Charles & William Jones, 1,250 acres, do. John Lewis, 1000 acres, N. fork of Licking. Stephen T. Mafon, 12,000 acres, Big Sandy. James Nourie, 2000 acres, in two tracts, Cabin creek. Rachel Strode, 1000 acres, Licking. William Smith's heirs, 2000 acres, Ohio waters; 3000, do. Charles Tyler, 25000 acres, Ohio. Representatives T. Cowen, 1,691 acres, Main Licking. William Gorr, 250 acres, Upper Blue licks. Thomas Longwood, 500 acres, Little Sandy. Joseph Perrin, 400 acres, Blue licks. Charles Price, 1000 acres, Licking. John Petty, 200 acres, Sandy. Robert Alcock, 2,500 acres, Licking. Aaron Bloufoe, 1,023 acres Big Sandy. Priety Merry, 400 acres, Ohio. James Scott, 532 acres, Limestone creek. Jacob Gahan, 1000 acres; 3,355-2 do. Isaiah Hunt, 5000 acres. Robert Slaughter and company, 5000 acres, Licking waters. Charles Campbell, 1000 acres, do. Reuben Austin, 1000 acres, do. Jett E. Anderson, 1000 acres. Abraham Archer, 2000 acres, Johnsons fork. Samuel Bell, 450-2 acres, Licking. Pickling Fielding, 60 acres, Licking. Charles Fleming, 16,191 acres, Ohio. Stephen T. Mafon, 12,000 acres, Sandy. John Kartery, 1000 acres, James Prim, 1000 acres, Big Sandy. Col. George Stubblefield, 3,020 acres, Fox's creek. James Summerville, 27000 acres Tygerts creek. Henry Timberlake 1000 acres, Licking. Chapmani Aultin, Henry Timberlake, and Ren-ben Timberlake, 4000 acres, N. side of Licking, surveyed for Aultin. John Fowler, 9,880 acres near Ohio. William Peters, 581-2 acres, Sandy. Gideon Grantlin, 1000 acres, Ohio. John A. Miller, 1000 acres, Sandy. William and Charles Marshall, 15,116 acres, N. fork of Licking. William Marshall, 3000 acres, M. of Big Sandy. Robert Wood, 1000 acres, Ohio. James Wood, 1000 acres, do. John Vance, 1000 acres, Mill creek. Joseph Wood's heirs, 1005, Licking. Daniel Henry, 10,000 acres, Ohio. Reuben Guthrie, 500 acres, Licking. John Ferguson, 500 acres, Cabin creek. Walter Graham, 20,000 acres, Licking. Moses Hunter, 1700 acres, do. Isaac Lewis, 2500 acres, Sandy. John Lee, 1000 acres, Locust. William Linton and Willoughby Tibbs, 15,620 acres, Salt lick. Cleon Moore, 9,921 acres, Licking. Alexander D. Orr and John Fowler, 4,933-3-4 acres, Salt lick. Alexander D. Orr, 11,000 acres, do. John Orr, 17,500 acres, do. Benedict Triplett, 2500 acres, Sandy. Willoughby Tibbs, 4000 acres, Licking; 1000, Ohio; 5000, Licking; 5000, Ohio; 11,639, Salt lick; 5000, Sandy. Samuel Wilson, for Eliza Edmiston, 280 acres, North fork James and John Sugat, 3400 acres Quirk run. Alexander Brown, 16,000 acres, Tygerts creek. Thomas Barnett, 11,733 acres, Sandy. Thomas Bell, 3,800 acres, do. James Bell, 1930 acres, do. James Brooks, 9514 acres, Licking. John Bowman, 261 acres, do. Samuel Davis, 4000 acres, Fleming. Joseph Frazer, 4000 acres, Lawrence's creek. Richard Lee, 10,000 acres, Licking;

48,066, do. 6000, do. Henry Crencher, 1000 acres, North fork. William Creighton, 500 acres Licking. Robert Creighton, 700 acres, Fleming. James Graham, 1200 acres, Johnsons. Moses Hunter, 1000 acres, North fork. William Marshall, 1875 acres, Sandy; 583, do. 1479, North fork. Thomas Maddox, 1000 acres, Cabin creek. Charles Patterson, 212,500 acres, Johnsons. Abraham Sheppard, 1000 acres, Fleming; 500, do. Joseph Galloway, 750 acres, Little Sandy. John Galloway, 250 acres, do. Samuel Galloway, 750 acres, do. James Galloway, 250 acres, do. William Derrett, 4534 acres, do. Simon Kenton, 15,000 Tygerts creek; 3,210, do. 1000, do. Thomas Norton heir of Alexander Thom, 9,888 acres, Licking. George Graham, 4,857-2 acres Sandy; 750, Cabin creek; 1,700, Ohio; 4000, Tygerts creek; 4,537-3 Tygers and Sandy; 1000, Ohio, 1500, do. Thomas Norwell, 4000 acres Sandy; 525, Licking; 4000, Lawrence's creek. A. Roberts, 500 acres, Sandy. Alexander Reed, 1,200 acres, do. Abram Carvett, 2,750 acres, Cabin creek. Richard Wood, 6,300 acres, Licking. James Ware, 1000 acres, Johnson. Minor Winn, 5,500 acres, Licking. Samuel Barbee, 500 acres, N. fork do. James Winn, 34,000 acres, Tygerts creek.

Thomas Dolyns, Sheriff

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 13th day of August next, at Mount Sterling, the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof, as will discharge the tax due thereon to wit:

John Marks, 2600, Millers creek. Stephen Jett, 799, State. Jonah T. Mafon, 500, Little mountain. Thomas Buck, 500, Grassy lick. John Smith, 2003, Licking. Guefry Tager, 400, do. William Pollard, 1000, Red river. Thomas Harris, 1000, Licking. William Shannon, 2000, north fork Kentucky. John May's estate, 3000, Licking. Isaac Davis jun. 1000, Little mountain. Thomas Bedford, 8000, State. William Matthews, 3000, Licking. Benjamin Hallaway's heirs, 1000, Mud lick. James Hallaway, 400, State. James Van, 799-3-4, Red river. David Sander, 750, State; 572, Indian creek. Aspin Sander, 500, State. Joseph Carl, 500, north fork Kentucky; 1000, Kentucky. Edward Carl, 2000, waters of Kentucky. John C. Owens, 2000, State creek; 1300, Indian field; 500, Mud lick; 400, Hinkston; 900, Snake run; 8000, S. State; 4000, State, 1000, Flat creek; 2000, Prinkley ckb. William Dunaway's, 352, head waters of State. Thomas Miller, 2000 H. mifson, 3000, waters of Licking. Thomas Miller and John Farrard, 1000, Licking. Peter D. Robert, 1832, Red river; 11645-2-3 North fork. Jod Johnson's estate, 1500, waters of Kentucky. Francis Payton, 3000, Hinkston. James Nelson, 500, Red river. Evans Evans, 500, Licking. Alexander Moffie, 450, Licking. Henry Young, 13666-2, Main Licking and Flat creek. W. Marshall & E. Langhorn, 6883-2-3, Flat creek. John Murray, 10000, Kentucky. Benjamin Venter, 250, branch of Licking. Samuel Murrday, 6644, State. Joseph Yarr, 450 —. Wm Webb, 834, Licking. James Minor's heirs, 2000, State. Garrard Minor, 2000, do. John Harris fen, 5000, do. John Webb, 3000, do. Humphrey Tompkins, 2000, Red river; 1324, Hinkston. Henry Beard, 1092-2, do. Richard Barr, 500, Licking and State. John Adams, 500, Licking. Ransy Sheldens, 600, State. Call's Callaway, 5602, Spencer and Elm fen, 2000, waters of Kentucky. Dubartis Shepherd, 2090, Kentucky. John Donald, 1000, Main Licking. William Simms, 6000, Lick creek, branch of Kentucky. Thomas Cartwright, 10000, North fork of Kentucky. William W. W. law, 424, Licking. Major Hunter, 2000, Red river. Jacob Moore, 1271, State and Flat creek; 1000, Flat creek. John Farrow, 2000, State. Stephen Beach, 2005, State. Anthony and John Rucker, 500 Kentucky. William Payne, 10005, State. Abner Cramp & Co. 3859-2. Robert Morris, 10000, waters of Kentucky; 500, waters North fork Kentucky; 400, do. 3125, do. 3466-2-3, do. 5000, waters North fork Kentucky; 15000, on the North fork Kentucky. Henry Garrett, 1000, State. John Alexander and Charles Burns, 3000, Hinkston. Daniel Baffie, 1000, Mud lick.

John Chiles, 1000, Summer set. William
Carter, 500, do. Andrew Crockett, 400
James Crockett, 2000. Walter Chiles,
1000, Licking. William Chiles, 850,
Sigue. James Doyle, 1072 3-4, do.
Thomas Harris, 500, Summer set. James
Fox, 1000, State. Reuben Garret, 1700.
Peter Gossling's heirs, 2000, Licking.
Tee Lajcomb, 500, Hinklin. Samuel
McGraw, 5037, Kentucky. George Majors,
400, Summer set. John M. Kiny, 500,
R. A. river. William M. Kes, 536, M. t.
Newbury, 10000, R. A. river. Joseph
Sandage, 300, Licking. John C. Tully
Carr, 2000, State. George Underwood,
3047, Licking; 1950, do. Richard Webb,
2000, Flat creek; 2000, do. Aaron Bled-
foss, 500, Middle. Samuel Ewing, 1500,
Licking. Nathaniel Ruffner, 1670, Mil-
kers creek. Daniel Boone, 1500, Red river;
5000, head of Kentucky. Benjamin Bibb,
1100, Red river. Jacob Myers, 1000,
State creek; 500, Middle. James
Morgan, 750, State creek. James Healey,
1500, Christopher Chinn, 150, Luba-
grad. George and Abraham George, 1000.
Darnel Smith, 70, William Hall, 150.
Henry M. Hess, 2000. John Gibson, 10000,
State creek. William B. C. inn, 100. Da-
vid Jamison, 3000. Andrew Kincaid, 200,
William Linn, 1000. John Montgomery,
5000, Licking. John Douglas, 300, do.
Evan Craddock, 375, do. Benjamin Dick-
er, 450, do. Anthony Naudy, 2000, Ken-
tucky. Thomas M. Conner's heirs, 4000,
Licking. Eli Thompson, 641 2, State.
Cornelius Winco, 1000, do. James
Nusse, 500, Sandy. Robert Garnett,
1833, Kentucky. Richard Livory, 1000,
Summer set. John Reed, 500. John
M. Chang, 270. John Austin, 1000, Ken-
tucky; 1000, Red river; 1000, do. Ben-
jamin Oliver, 3000, Red river. John
Giles, 1000. Benjamin Winslow, 500,
Kentucky. Daniel Henry, 222 2, Little
Sandy. George Stangier, 500, Kentucky.
William P. Hott, 5600 4, Licking. William
M. Hott, 4745, State. William B. Sears,
1500, Hinklin. Thomas Hall, 5000,
Licking; 2000, State; 2000, and 1000,
do. Thomas Middleton, 250, Greyfriar
creek. George Grayson, 1000, waters of Elk
floor. Casp. Grayham 950, Summer set.
The sale will commence at 10 o'clock
P. M. and continue by adjournment,
until all is paid, or the taxes paid—
Titles to purchasers will be made as
the law directs.
Robert Higgins, Joff. Clarke.
July 6th, 1798.

A LIST of delinquents returned
from the Auditor of Public ac-
counts, to the Sheriff of Hardin coun-
ty, to be sold for the taxes due there-
on:
Elizabeth Moody, 2000 acres, waters of
Green river. Anthony W. White,
1000, Rough creek. Robert Cobb,
60, 112 Ohio. Kintian Jones 118, 822,
Paunder creek; 4000 ditto; 5000 O-
hio, 10,000 do.; 10,000 Caneey creek;
3,547 Rough creek; 2,933 Pleasant cr.
4000 Ohio; 1000 Little Clifty; 4,041
Round bottom; 2000 Otter creek;
5000 Caneey creek; 2000 Nolin; 400
Wolf creek; 10,000 do.; 2,600 Pan-
ther creek; 20,000 do.; 400 Nolin;
1000 Severn's Valley; 600 Rough cr.
600 do.; 600 Otter creek; 400 S. Fork
Otter creek; 500 Sinking creek; 6000
Bullage grove; 200; 1,400; 2000 Cane-
ey creek; 1000 Laurel creek; 1000,
4,500 Nolin; muddy; 800 Nolin (Indian
on); 700 Dog creek; 2000 Rock creek;
8,728 Caneey creek; 1000 do.; 1,500
Rough creek; 1000 Severn's valley;
1000 Billeys creek; 1000 Nolin creek;
500 sulphur creek; 300 adjoining Rich-
mond; 500 Roundstone creek; 14,200
Big Reedy; 2,450 Caneey creek; 7,200
Paunder creek; 1000 Bear creek; 140
ditto. James Brown 1000 Rough cr.
Howard Lewis 10000 Panther creek.
Nicholas Broyle 1500 Middle creek.
Nancy Caty and Rebecca McDonald
1200 Rough creek. Robert Buckner
2000. Lawrence Grahm 325, E. Eli-
sha Freeman 500 Nolin. Jacob Short
400 do. John Barnett's heirs 400. Ri-
chard Harrison 3000 Rough creek. Ro-
bert Johnson 537 do. 1472 Clifty. A-
lexander Marr 1000 Green river. James
Strode 880. William Withers 2,600
Nolin. Moses White 500 in the Barrens.
Thomas Bull 15 Rolling fork;
400 do. William Blackburn 200 do.
Joseph Barnett deed. 30,000 Rough cr.
Charles Comtney 123 Nolin. Samuel
Cunel 1,004, Valley. Samuel
Culbertson 300 Little Clifty. Samuel
Evans 10,000 Bear creek. Aaron Gra-
ham 120 Rough creek. John Hand-
ley 7,500 Green river; 10,054 do.
3,704 do. 4700 do. 2000 do. 2000
Panther creek; 1,500 do. 5000 Rough
creek; 5000 Long lick creek; 200
Valley creek; 1000 Sinking creek;

400 Nolin; 1000 Green river; 350
Sinking creek; 600 Rock creek; 300
do. Charles Hickman 1000 Clover
creek; 500 Hardins creek; 163 Clo-
ver creek. Samuel McGrady 500 Halls
creek. James Nourie 1500 Bonds
creek; 3,995 Rough creek; 116 No-
lin; 2000 Cedar creek; 750 do. 2311
Rough creek; 1000 do. 3000 do. 11501
1000 Nolin; 400 do. 788 Salt-lick
creek; 1200 Green river; 1300 Bear
creek; 2000 Rough creek; 200 No-
lin; 2000 Rough creek; 100 Otter
creek. George Parley 200 Middle
creek. Enos Randolph 124 Rolling
fork. Itham Talbot 2940 Salt river.
Joseph Vanmeter 264 Nolin. Nicho-
las Welch 1130 Rough creek. Rich-
ard I. Waters 2000 Clifty. Walter
Baker's heirs 1000 Green river. John
Comb's heirs 200 Rough and sinking
creek. Thomas Hays 3200 Dovets &
Limestone. Joseph Graves 425 Cane-
ey creek. David Leitch 2000 Nolin.
Benjamin Pope, in the name of Ed-
ward Goodin 400 Rolling fork. Wil-
liam Weather's 500 Ohio, mo. S. R.
500 adjoining the above. Thomas
Parker 1000 Buffalo creek. Samuel
Pearman 800 Rolling fork. Richard
Taylor 1000 Panther creek. Ar-
msted Churchil 250 Valley creek; 200
do. Robert Johnston 800 Hartons;
789 Rock-lick creek; 1472 Big Clifty.
Joseph Allen 1000 Hardins creek. 1000
do. Francis Blunt 500 Nolin. Tho-
mas Austin 1000. John Fowler 80,000
on Green river. Smith payee 2,100
Little yellow bank creek. Matthew
Ridgely deed. 1500 Nolin; 500 Mill
creek; 200 Salt river; 1000 Nolin;
500 Ohio; 200 Cane run. George
Slaughter 1500 Blackfords creek.
Thomas Watkins 1000 Rough creek.
John Phillips 4924. Morris Langhorn
3000 Wolf creek. John Langhorn
3000 do. Isaac Hite's executors 400
Hardins creek; 500 do. 500 Clover
creek; 1000 Hardins creek; 510 Rough
creek; 418 do. 1,500 short-pouch creek.
George Rogers 500 Helm's fork, Bear
creek. Jonathan Swift 300 Indian
camp creek; 1950 Welch's creek;
568 waters do. Simon Triplett 1000
Lynn camp creek. Joseph Butler 1000
do. Robert Wall 3078 Rough creek.
William Pollard 1000 Clear creek.
Saml. Payne 300 loft run branch. Ben-
jamin Lott 1803 & 3 waters of Lew-
is creek. Margaret Ray 400, do. Joseph
Ray 400 do. Sarah Ray 400 do. Tho-
mas Dixon 2000 Little yellow bank
creek. Edward Ireland 4000 Nolin
and Rolling fork. Jesse Holland-
worth 2000 waters Green river. Sam-
pson Matthews 4570-2 Caneey and Bear
creek; 1500 Caneey creek. John
Brown 1000 Clifty. Thomas Gains
620 do. John Watkins 2500 Green
river. Richard Hord deed. 763 waters
do. 1777 & 23 Green river; 1335-4
waters Panther creek; 665 & 2-3 do.
Thomas Hord 1778 & 23 Green river;
1335 2 waters Panther creek; 666 & 2
3 Green river; 731-3 Green river;
John Hord 721-2 waters Green river;
1777 & 23 Green river; 1335-2 Pan-
ther creek; 666 & 2-3 do. Adrian
Valch 4000 Ohio. Eliza Leak 1000.
Alexander Thom's heirs 2025 waters
Green river. William Goodwin 400
Wolf creek, near Ohio; 1000; 1000;
2000. Francis Wheatly 1000 Green
river. William Whitley 500 do. Jo-
seph Wilkinton 599 & 3 4 Rough cr.
William Whitley pen. 500 on the Ohio;
500 49. George Burne 1500 Green river.
Thomas Bourne 2000 do. Ralph Hun-
drey's heirs 500 Valley creek. John
Smith 500, Rough creek. John Swan 1000
do. 500 Mill creek; 1000 in the Barrens.
David Ruxley 12,500 waters Green river;
2500 do. John Newell 5472 Rough creek.
Lewis Ward 325 Round Jane. James
Wilkinton 3000 below Salt river; 5770
waters of Rough creek. John Housh-
860 do. 640 do. William Fulton 5000
do. 4000 head do. James Street 30,000
Green river and Nolin. William But-
tfield 1000 do. Isaac Bowman 1400 Dila-
ware creek. Joseph Nourie 400 Green
river; 285 Reedy creek. Walter & Smith
241 6 2 Rough creek. Richard Gains 3200
Big Clifty; 544 do. 1101 Barnett creek.
William Galt 1000 waters Green river.
Jacob Southern 1100 Rough creek. Peter
Deferget 500 do. Adam Hays 1800 In-
dian-camp creek. Isaac Smith 3000 branch
Rough creek. James Dickey, Robert John-
son and James Bucknannon 5900 waters
Nolin. Dickey and Bucknannon 201. O-
hio, mouth Deer run. Ralph W. Hunt
waters Rough creek. John Black 500
waters Rough river. Arthur Campbell 400
Ohio. John W. Webb 1000 waters Rough
creek. Isaac Washon 2000 Rough creek;
2032 do. Samuel Terrell 500 Ohio; 600
Bear creek; 800 do. Henry Work 400

Nolin; 1000 Green river. Moses Tut-
tle 1300 waters do. William Russell 3000
Nolin; 2000 waters Rough creek. John
Bianzon 274 Salt river and Harbours creek;
60 waters Ohio; 56 do. 2500 Big Reedy;
1112 Indian camp creek; 684 Rough creek;
108 do. 2333; 489; 43. Hugh Barry
300 below Harbours creek. Archibald
Crawford 200 waters of Green river. Wil-
liam Herndon 1050 waters of Ohio. I-
gnatius Pigman 9 50 Green river; 1000
do. 1035 Rough creek; 600 Indian camp.
John Hood 30,000 Nolin. Joseph Hartley
400 Panther creek; 400 do.; 3 James Har-
rison 12,000 Green river. Henry Harri-
son 600 Green river. Arthur Campbell 20
do. William C. Webb 1000 Rough creek.
John Dorritt 3 0 Harbours creek. David
Durban 113,482 Ohio. John C. Owings
7093 Rough creek; 400 do. Robert
Morris 75,000 Rough creek; 5200 Green
river; 15,000 waters of the Rolling
fork & Green river. Samuel Sherwin's
heirs 1600 Ohio; 1000 wolf creek. Fran-
cis Epp's heirs 3000 Ohio. Alexander
Speetwood 2000 South branch of Rough
creek.
Which sale will commence on the
25th day of August 1798, and adjourn
from day to day till the whole be sold.
Geo. HELM, Sheriff, H. C.
July 12, 1798.
NOTICE
I S hereby given, that I shall apply
to the county court of Warren in
August next, for an order to establish
a town agreeable to law, on my land
lying on Big Barren river at the con-
fluence of said river and Drakes creek.
ANDREW M'FADDIN.
June 6th, 1798.
NOTICE
THAT application will be made
to the county court of Bourbon
county at their next September court
for leave to establish a town on my
lands on Hingstons fork of Licking
creek, at the place known by the name
of Millerburgh.
JOHN MILLER.
July 2d, 1798. 2am 3m
TAKEN up by the subscriber, living
on the waters of Indian creek, Clarke
county, a dark chestnut foal horse, about ten
years old, fourteen hands and a half high, branded
on the near buttock W L, and on the near
shoulder but not discoverable what, some grey
hairs in his forehead, a four shilling bill on
the hock lately broken with the poll evil, up-
praised to 121.
GEORGE JOHNSON.
November 29, 1797.
STRAYED or stolen from the sub-
scriber, at Mann's lick, a sorrel
mare, between fourteen and fifteen
hands high, about five or six years old,
a small star in her forehead, long tail,
some of her mane lately cut, no brand
perceivable. Any person giving in-
formation of the said mare, or deliv-
ering her to Capt. James A. Stur-
gus at this place, shall receive a gen-
erous reward.
Mann's lick.
1st July, 1798. }
Wm. BROCHAM.
138
TO BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
ON the first day of the next September
court, at the court-house of Madison
county, a number of lots in the town of Rich-
mond, established adjoining the place street on
for the payment of bid of justice for said coun-
ty. The terms will be made known on the
day of sale, by the
TREASURER of said town.
Richmond, Madison, 1st July, 1798.
Merier County, Va.
February term, 1798.
Jacob Coleman, Complainant,
AGAINST
Daniel Broadhead, Samuel Irvine, &
Richard Jones Waters, Defendants.
IN CHANCERY.
THE defendant Richard not having
entered his appearance herein,
agreeable to law and the rules of this
court, and it appearing to the fac-
tification of the court that he is no in-
habitant of this commonwealth,—on
the motion of the complainant by his
counsel, it is ordered that the said de-
fendant appear here on the first day
of our next June term, and answer the
complainant's bill; and that a copy
of this order be forthwith inserted in
the Kentucky Gazette, for two months
successively, and published at Cane run
meeting-house, once Sunday immedi-
ately after divine service, and also, at
the door of this court-house.
A copy, &c.
C. WING, D.C.M.C.S.
T Ttp

Kentucky. Bairdstown, 23d June, 1798.
S 1 H.
PLEASE to take notice, that pursuant to an
order of the court of Quarter sessions for
Nelson county, directing the depositions of cer-
tain witnesses to be taken, in a suit now de-
pending in the said court—between Elizabeth
Davis, plaintiff, and Benj. Davis, def't. I shall
attend with commissioners on the 20th day of
August next, at the house of Richard Ratcliff,
in Fairfax county, in Virginia, between the
hours of six o'clock in the morning, and six
o'clock in the evening, to take the depositions
of Wm. Steal, Silvester Hall, Wm. Goodwin
and also, to be read in the aforesaid suit.
I am,
Sir,
Your humble servant,
ELIZABETH DAVIS.
NOTICE
THAT I will attend with the com-
missioners appointed by the coun-
ty court of Fleming, on Monday the
20th day of August next, if fair, if
not the next fair day, at the house of
Maj. Stockdon, and proceed from
thence to take the depositions of sundry
witnesses, concerning an entry of
1,000 acres of land (whereon Silas
Johnston now lives,) made in the
name of Benjamin Roberts, on the
26th or 27th of May, 1790, and do
such other things as may be neces-
sary and agreeable to law.
MELCHIA COUCHMAN.
July 11, 1798. 13c
TAKEN up by the subscriber near
Lexington, Fayette county, a white roan horse,
fifteen and a half hands high, seven years old
branded on the near shoulder, supplied to be
S. C. and on the near end of buttock C, but
not plain, appraised to 181
JOHN WALLACE.
TAKEN up by the subscriber, living
in Clarke county on Howards upper creek,
one dark brown mare, no brands, about seven
or eight years old, about fourteen hands high,
appraised to 121, 102.
JAMES BRADSHAW.
May 22, 1798.
NOTICE
THERE will be application made
to the county court of Warren
county, for a town to be established
on the lands of Samuel Doughty a-
gainst the October court, 1798. *68
STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Franklin District, to wit.
April term, 1798
John Keller, complainant,
AGAINST
James Madison and Robert Saunders de-
fendants.
IN CHANCERY.
THE defendant James Madison not
having entered his appearance here-
in, agreeable to law and the rule of
this court, and it appearing by satis-
factory proof to the court, that he is
not an inhabitant of this State,—up-
on the motion of the counsel of the
complainant, it is ordered that the
said defendant do appear here on the
30 day of the August term next, and
answer the bill of the complainant; and
that a copy of this order be forth-
with inserted in the Kentucky Gaz-
ette, for two months successively, at
the door of Hickman's meeting-house
immediately after divine service, and
at the front door of the State-house,
in the town of Frankfort.
A copy, &c.
N&Btp WILLIS LEE, C.F.D.
Twenty-six Dollars Reward.
DESERTED, from this garrison, on
the night of the 12th inst. James
McGonagle and Eliza Chacill, sol-
diers of the 4th United States regim-
ent.
McGonagle is an Irishman by birth,
about twenty-one years of age, five
feet eight inches high, dark complexion,
long black hair, black eyes, by trade a
cooper—he formerly lived in
Maryland and Delaware; and prob-
ably may steer that way or to Kentuck-
y.
Chacill is country born, about twen-
ty-one years of age, five feet five
inches high, fair complexion, brown
hair, black eyes, by trade a black-
smith, has a cat in his left eye, which
is very observable. They went off in
company, and took their regimental
clothing with them. It is presumed
that McGonagle will forge passes and
discharges for themselves. The above
reward will be paid for apprehending
them, and securing them, or on delivering
them to any officer in the United
States, or thirteen dollars for either,
and reasonable expenses if brought
to this place.
B. Lockwood,
Capt. 4th U. S. regt.
Fort Butler, 13th July, 1798.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
HAVE just imported, and now open-
ed for sale, a large and very ge-
neral assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
20 Well calculated to all seasons; which
they will sell on very low terms for
cash.

TROTTER & SCOTT.
N. B. The subscribers have imported
a large quantity of well assorted bar-
iron, and also have a constant supply
of castings and salt.

FOR SALE,
Forty thousand acres of
LAND,
ON LICKING.

2,350, ditto in Jefferson county, on the wa-
ters of Bear Grass.
1000 acres of a pre-emption in Shelby county,
Foster's run.
400 acres adjoining the pre-emption.
1000 acres on the Ohio, Jefferson county.
2,500 on the Ohio, Mason county.
2000 do. do.
4000 acres on the Beech Fork, Nelson coun-
ty.
2,333 1-3 acres on Fern creek, Jefferson coun-
ty.
7000 acres on Rough creek, Hardin county.
4,300 acres in Mason county, on the Ohio.
450 acres on Green-river, Lincoln county.
750 acres on Cox's creek, Nelson county.
3000 do. near the Kentucky river, Woodford
county.
The greater part of the above lands I will
sell very low for the next crop of tobacco,
wheat, flour, hemp or merchandise.

SAMUEL P. DUVALL.
April 1th, 1798.

Doctor Samuel Brown,
BEGS leave to inform the public,
that he will practice **MEDICINE**
and **SURGERY** in **LEXINGTON** and its
vicinity. He occupies the house in
which Mr. Love lately lived, opposite
to Mr. Stewart's printing office.
He will undertake, on reasonable
terms, to instruct one or two pupils,
who can bring good recommendations.
September 5, 1797.

I HAVE been directed by the ma-
nagers of the Lexington Lodge lot-
tery, to order suits to be commenced
against every person in arrears for
the purchase of tickets without dis-
crimination: but think it proper to
give this further notice, under the
fullest confidence, that many of those
indebted will prevent the managers
from being forced to a measure so ex-
tremely disagreeable; and will re-
lieve them from their present difficul-
ties, by immediately paying to me,
their respective balances due the lot-
tery. Application is frequently made
for prizes; but no money to discharge
them—suits have been commenced
and judgments obtained against the
managers. CASH is really wanted,
and it is hoped this notice will be at-
tended to.—No further indulgence
can be given. All those who have
purchased tickets and are entitled to
a credit on account of prizes, are re-
quested to forward their fortunate
numbers as soon as possible, that the
true state of their accounts may be
known.
THOS. BODLEY,
for the Managers.

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH.
A Likely Negro Woman,
WELL calculated for house business.
Cooks, Washes, Sewes and Knits well.
Apply to the printer heretof.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, liv-
ing in Washington county on the
north side of the Chaplin fork near the
mouth of Thompsons creek, a female
mare with a white mane and tail, sup-
posed to be fifteen or sixteen years old,
fourteen hands high, no brand per-
ceivable, but on the point of her off hip
stands a fair or brand thus C, with a
blaze face, saddle spots on both sides
of her back, appraised to 7l. 10s.

Mathew Ramey.
May 26th, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living
in Garrard county on Back creek,
a bay mare one year old last spring, a
bout four feet two inches high, with
a mealy nose, no brand perceivable,
appraised to 2l. 2s.

John Bruce.
February 5th, 1798.
N. B. Since the above mare has shed
there appears a brand on the near
shoulder thus J.

BLANK DEEDS
for sale at this Office.

Alexander Parker.
Has just received from Philadelphia,
in addition to his former assortment,
Sherry and Port
Wines,
French brandy,
Spirits & Brub.
Mylon-Rhin & bo-
hea teas.
Queens and glass
ware, assorted,
Coarse mullins,
Spanish whiting,
Anvils, whipsaws,
Crowley steel,
Which he will sell on moderate terms
for CASH.

Lexington, June 1st. 1798.

JOHN JORDAN jun.
HAS just arrived from Philadelphia with a
LARGE and EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of
MERCHANDIZE;
Which he is now opening and will sell whole sale,
on moderate terms.
Lexington, February 18th, 1798.

FOR SALE,
Several Small Tracts of VERY Valuable LAND,
and of ineffectible TITLE, (viz.)
MILITARY LANDS IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE,
360 Acres, comprehending three tracts of
120 acres each, adjoining the northern boundary
of an addition to the town of Clarksville, of
the eastern bank of the river Cumberland, with
a fine spring of water in each of the said tracts.
46 town lots, and out lots, being part of 36
town lots and out lots in the aforesaid addition
to the town of Clarksville.

53 separated out lots of two acres each, be-
ing part of 53 out lots, lying on the east side of
the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville,
reserved for the accommodation of the post
chairs of the town lots, during the term of 18
months from November last.

In the ILLINOIS GRANT, N. W. TERRITORY.
200 acres, being part of a 500 acre survey
No. 126, granted to John Moore, as sergeant of
artillery in the Illinois regiment, by a deed of
the trustees of said grant.

LANDS LYING NEAR THE VILLAGE KASKASKIAS.
In the Illinois district, now county of St. Clair,
N. W. Territory, granted by court or com-
mandant for the state of Virginia, in 1783.
1420 acres, viz. 960 in 8 grants of 120 acres
—480 in 2 grants of 240 acres joined together
on the east side of the river Kaskaskias, opposite
the village of the same name.
504 acres bounded on the front by the said river
Kaskaskias.
3580 ditto, comprehending 10 grants in the
year 1784, lying together on the west side of
the river Kaskaskias, above and near the village
of the same name.
360 ditto, bounded on the north by the afore-
said to grants.
Also one lot in the town of Kaskaskias, plea-
santly situated near the bank of the river.
For further information apply to

P. D. ROBERT.
Who has for sale 450 lbs. of very good GUN
POWDER.
Lexington, April 4, 1798.

FOR SALE,
ALL the lands belonging to John
Cockey Owings, in this State.—
Also his share in the Iron Works—for
terms apply to
B. VANRADELLES, atty.
in fact for John Cockey Owings.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
ENCOURAGED by a number of re-
spectable persons, has lately re-
moved to the town of Lexington. He
proposes, with the assistance of his
wife, to instruct young people of both
sexes, in the
FRENCH LANGUAGE & DANCING.

His terms will be moderate; and
those who entrust him with the care
of their children, may rely on his at-
tention and assiduity. He will com-
mence teaching on the 23d of this month.

Woldemard Mentelle.
July 20, 1798.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.
Ran away from the subscribers, in
Fayette county, on Sunday the 1st inst. two ne-
gro men, named Scipio, and Jacob. Scipio is a
boat five feet five inches high, has a half in his
left leg which is the smallest occasioned by a cut,
few linen shirt and trousers, and a dove colored
wool hat. Jacob had on two linen shirts and
trousers, nankin waistcoat, and an old hat, a
bout five feet four inches high. Whoever takes
up said negroes and secures them so that we get
them again, shall receive the above reward and
what is allowed by law.

ANDREW MCALLA,
JOSHUA BROWN.
July 14th, 1798.

BLANK BOOKS,
Suitable for Clerks, Merchants, Sheriffs, &c.
for sale at this office.

TROTTER & SCOTT.
HAVING determined to make a full settle-
ment of all accounts from their commence-
ment in business in this country until the pre-
sent date, earnestly request all those indebted to
them either by bond, note or book account, to
come forward and make immediate payment, as
the nature of their business will not admit of
longer delay. They therefore hope, they shall
be prevented from the disagreeable necessity of
commencing suits against any.

Lexington, December 19, 1797.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber informs his friends and the
public in general, that he continues to
carry on the manufacture of tobacco, in all its
various branches, equal to any in this state,
nearly opposite lawyer Hughes's, on Main
street, where he intends to have a quantity
ready for sale, wholesale and retail. Those
gentlemen who please to favor him with their
custom may be supplied on the shortest notice.
A considerable credit will be given, when pur-
chased wholesale, by giving bond with approved
security.

JACOB LAUDEMAN.
Lexington,
Jan. 15, 1798.

Just arrived from New-Orleans,
A quantity of high proof
JAMAICA SPIRITS;
Also a quantity of
BEST HAVANNAH SUGAR,
Which will be sold on low terms.—Apply to
A. HOLMES.
Lexington May 26, 1798.

Samuel & George Trotter,
HAVE just received and are now opening
at their store in Lexington, A large and
general assortment of merchandise, consist-
ing of **DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES,**
**GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, NAILS, AN-
VILS, VICES, STEELS, &c.** which will
be sold on the very best terms for CASH.

In addition to the above, they have lately
received

Mill Gudgeons, and 8 by 10
Window-Glass.

Just Imported,

And now opening, at the corner of Main and
Cross streets, opposite the old court-house, a
variety of articles, adapted to the present
and approaching year, viz.

An assortment of dry goods, Hardware & cutlery, Saddlery, hoes &c. &c. and ficles, Clocks and glass ware, Lampn oil, A general assortment of tin do. Pewter basins, dishes and plates, Superfine post and common paper, School bibles and tes- taments, Spelling books, Dilworth's abridgment, Mair's book-keeping, Blank books, Cherry bounces, Porter, Wines, Teas, Coffee, and Chocolate, Pepper,	Loaf, white & brown sugars, Alpice, cinnamon, ginger &c. Allum, copperas, ar- notes, A few hundred of ex- cellent logwood, Jettin's bark, Glauber's salts, Copper tin kettles, Two large and one small mill, Sheet iron & railroads, Nails & flooring boards, from 24 to 12d. Window glass, 7 by 9 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, A variety of saddlery, Saddles, saddle bags &c. &c. and bottles of every description, Also a few excellent double and single trigger rificans.
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All of which will be disposed of extremely low
for cash, by the public's humble servant,
NATHAN BURROWS.

Lexington, March 8, 1798.

*A generous price will be given for coun-
try tugs.

Secretary's Office,
20th July, 1798.

WHEREAS it is provided in and by
an act to amend an act entitled
"an act to amend an act entitled an
act for opening a road to Cumberland
Gap," that if John Thurman, who by
the said act was appointed keeper of
the turnpike for and during the
term of seven years, should refuse to
act, the governor should appoint some
other person in his room, who shall
give bond & security in the penalty of
3000 to keep the road in repair: and
whereas the said John Thurman has
refused to act: Notice is hereby
given that the Governor will be ready
to receive any proposals for keeping
the said turnpike, accompanied by the
names of the persons who will give
the required security, at any time
within one month from the date here-
of.

HARRY TOULMIN.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living
in Montgomery county, on Flat
creek, near the road that leads from
Paris, to Slave furnace, a black mare,
five years old, with a blaze face four-
teen hands high, thod all round brand-
ed thus E, on both shoulders, appraised
to eighteen pounds.

April 28th, 1798.

For Sale,
THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND.
ONE tract lying in the county of Campbell,
on the waters of Locust creek, containing
2509 acres. One tract, lying on Locust
creek, a branch of Rough creek, Hardin county,
about seven miles from Hardin settlement, con-
taining 3200 acres.
The above lands will be disposed of on mode-
rate terms; one half of the purchase money to
be paid down, for the other a credit of twelve
months will be given; the purchaser giving
bond with approved security. Any person in-
clined to purchase, may know the terms by
applying to Capt. RICHARD CROCK-
FORD, JOHN W. HOLY, atty. in fact
for THOS. BOLT.

THE subscribers have a quantity of HEMP
in town to break, for which service they will
give 7/6 per 112lb.

DAVID DODGE, & Co.
Lexington, Jan. 31, 1798.

FOR SALE,
FOUR hundred and twenty-four acres of
LAND, lying on the Main branch of Lick
creek, patented and surveyed in the year 1788—
the title inalienable. For terms apply to the
subscriber Capt. WILLIAM CROCK-
FORD, or ROBERT BRADLEY.

JUST IMPORTED,
AND TO BE SOLD AT THE SIGN OF
ANDREW MCALLA'S
NOTHEGANT SHOP,
Near the STRAY INN, Lexington, a variety of
FINE MEDICAL PAINTS, &c.
Among which are, Wolf Bait, Gun Elastic,
Lamp Black, Nipple Ointment, Breast Ointment,
Trotter's, Sand Crocodile, Almonds, Tamarinds,
Curran Jelly, &c. &c.
A number of which he will sell much lower
than any that has hitherto been offered in this
State.
February 19, 1798.

David Humphreys,
CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends
and the public in general, that he car-
ries on his business in all its various
branches, in Capt. Kenneth D. Coy's
house on Mill street, the second house
from Short street, Lexington.—Those
who please to favor him with their
custom may depend on having their
work done in the neatest and best
manner and on the shortest notice.

Just published by John Bradford, and for sale
at his office, Lexington, and at the office of
John Bradford & Son, Frankfort.
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EXTRACTS from the REVENUE LAWS of the
UNITED STATES.
Comprehending such parts of the excise laws,
—laws laying duties on licenses for dealing wines
&c.—on riding carriages,—on property sold at
auction,—and on stamps, as appears best cal-
culated for the information of such as have not an
opportunity of perusing the laws of the general
government.

Also, (Price 4d.)
A FEW COPIES OF THE
STAMP DUTIES,
Printed on thick paper, and calculated to be
fitted into a pocket-book.

Mason county JB.
May term 1799

William Chambers, complainant,
AGAINST
David Duncan, Alexander Cochran,
Edward Thurbly, John T. Thom, James
A. Thom, Hedgeman Thom, Allen Thom,
Reuben Thom, Simon Thom, and George
Thom, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of
this court, that the defendants, A-
lexander Cochran, Edward Thurbly,
John Thom, James A. Thom, Hedgema-
n Thom, Allen Thom, Reuben
Thom, Simon Thom, and George
Thom, heirs and representatives of
Robert S. Thom, decd. are not inha-
bitants of this state, and they failing
to appear and answer the complainant's
bill agreeable to law and the rules of
this court,—upon motion of the
said complainant, by his attorney, it
is ordered that unless they do appear
here on the fifth day of the next Au-
gust court in their proper persons or
by some attorney of this court, and
answer the said complainant's bill, the
same shall be taken for confessed, and
it is further ordered, that a copy of
this order be published according to
law in the Kentucky Gazette or Her-
ald, another posted at the door of the
Baptist meeting house in Washington
immediately after divine service, and
a third at the door of the court house
in said town.

(A copy.) Teste,
20 THOMAS MARSHALL, Clk.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And may be had at this office,
Acts of Assembly,
passed at the last session.